The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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ENEMY CRUISER SUNK OFF WOTJE BY SUBMARINE

Imperial Headquarters Announces Feat in Marshall Waters

101 PLANES BLASTED

92 Out of 563 Attempting to Raid Rabaul in 3 Days Downed by Our Men

A large enemy cruiser was sunk at dawn on February 3 by an Imperial Submarine in the waters near Wotje Island in the Marshall group, the Imperial Headquarters announced in a communique issued at 4 p.m. on Monday.

Attesting to the heavy fighting over Rabaul, the same communique revealed that in the three days, February 3, 4 and 5, Imperial Naval Air Units and our Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down 92 enemy planes, 22 of them unconfirmed, and damaged more than nine others, out of a total of about 563 that came attacking the Japanese Base. In these operations, our losses were three planes not yet returned, the communique said.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. February 7

"1. An Imperial Submarine at dawn on February 3 sank one large enemy cruiser in the waters near Wotje Island in the Marshall group.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units and the Army and Navy Garrison Forces are intercepting and attacking the enemy planes which since February 3 have been attempting to raid Rabaul daily.

"(1) On February 3, they shot down 26 enemy planes (of which nine unconfirmed), out of about 220 that came attacking, and damaged more than three others.

"One plane not yet returned on our side.

"(2) On February 4, out of 143 enemy attacking planes, they shot down eleven (of which one unconfirmed), and damaged three others.

"One plane not yet returned on our side.

"(3) On February 5, they shot down 55 enemy planes (of which twelve unconfirmed), out of about 200 aircraft that came attacking, and damaged three others.

"One plane not yet returned on our side."

Furious Fighting

With furious fighting continuing since January 30 when the enemy assaulted the Marshalls, a Japanese submarine on Thursday at dawn sank a large enemy cruiser near the island of Wotje. The latest sinking is the one scored against an enemy task unit by a Japanese submarine since the probable sinking of an aircraft carrier in waters west of Makin at dawn on November 25 last year.

Meanwhile, the enemy continues to raid Rabaul persistently. Following the total of 3,220 which came over during January, the enemy came over on Thursday, Friday and Saturday with an average of from 150 to 200 planes daily. The Japanese Navy Air Arm and the Army and Navy Ground Units have fought them powerfully and have and are scoring brilliant results.

Figures for the number of raiders and those shot down are as follows:

February 3: First raid: From 50 to 60 TBF's, 20 B-25's, and from 70 to 100 fighters came over. Two TBF's and 21 fighters; a total of 23 were shot down in air combat. Second raid: Sixteen B-24's and 30 fighters; a total of 46 came over. One F4U was shot down in air fighting. In the two raids put together two unidentified category planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and two ship-based bombers and a B-24 were damaged.

February 4: First raid: Twenty five B-25's, 40 TBF-40's and 30 F4U's; a total of 95 planes came over. Nine F4U's were shot down in air combat.

Second raid: Eighteen B-24's, 10 F4U's and 20 P-38's; a total of 48 planes came over. Three B-24's and two F-38's; a total of five planes were damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

February 5: Eighteen B-24's, 13

(Continued on Page 2)

Personnel Losses Bared by U.S. Navy In Part Once Again

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—A total loss of 37,996 men sustained by the United States navy, marine, and coastal defense forces since the beginning of the war, was announced by the Navy Department today in another typical piecemeal revelation, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement disclosed the following: Killed 15,929, wounded 8,387, missing 9,331, taken prisoner 4,346; total 37,996. It is usually the practice of the Navy Department to reveal a decrease of approximately 1,000 in each week's announcement. However, it is noted that the latest revelation shows an increase of 1,244 over last week's disclosure.

DIFFICULTIES OF U.S. IN PACIFIC STRESSED

Veteran American Aviator Praises Nippon Spirit—Warns Of Uphill Task

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—Edward Rickenbacker, famous American aviator of World War I, on Saturday pointed to the unparalleled fighting spirit of the Japanese officers and men and warned of the enormous difficulties involved in the war against Japan, according to a report in the Stockholms-Tidningen. The report quoted Rickenbacker as saying, "It would require 20 years if we were to try to make the Japanese Forces withdraw from all the islands in the Pacific. The fighting spirit of the Japanese officers and men is indeed unequalled anywhere. They will fight to the last man."

Marshall, King Warn

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Both General George Marshall, Chief of the United States General Staff, and Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, stressed the tremendous difficulties lying ahead of the anti-Axis forces and warned against optimism at a Veterans' dinner held in Washing on on Thursday night, it is reported from Washington.

"Decisive fighting lies immediately before us," said Marshall. "The time is approaching when the anti-Axis forces will launch a huge offensive throwing in all their power both in Europe and in the Pacific. In order to aid these operations those in America must strengthen their fighting setup. The American public recently has been hearing favorable reports but it is too early to become optimistic. We must not abandon our attitude of seeing the truth."

In his speech King declared, "The American forces require the utmost support from the public until they can avenge Bataan and Pearl Harbor. In the Pacific the only objective is to smash Japan but to do this we must expect difficult fighting. We are even now throwing in all our strength in the Pacific operations but once the war in Europe is ended all the power of the anti Axis forces will be concentrated in the Pacific."

SOVIETS GRANT AUTONOMY

Ukraine Gets People's Commissar And Foreign Commissar

Special

LISBON, February 6.—A report from Kiev via Moscow said that the President of the Supreme Soviet in Ukraine, in the first action taken under the new laws granting certain autonomy to the 16 Soviet republics, issued decrees appointing Nikita Sergeivitch Khurschev, as President of the Ukrainian Council of the People's Commissar, and Alexander Korneichuk, as Foreign Affairs Commissar.

Japanese Raid Laohkow

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Units of the Japanese Air Force raided Laohokow in northwestern Hupeh Province yesterday morning, according to a dispatch from Chungking.

PEER PRAISES DIET EFFORTS TO CRUSH FOE

Speedy Passage of Budget Reflects Will of People, Declares Shimomura

HITS ANGLO-U.S. SCHEME

Tanakadate Interpellates on Scientific Leadership; Tojo Makes Reply

That the mammoth budget passed both Houses unrevised within so short a time is a reflection of the total will of the people for the Government to push on unflinching in the face of any adversity until the day of ultimate victory, Hiroshi Shimomura, Kenkyukai, declared in the course of discussions in the plenary session of the House of Peers Monday.

The House met at 10:08 a.m. and at once took up the agenda. The chairman of the petition committee reported on the proceedings of the the committee, after which the following 10 budgetary bills were brought up:

(1) 1944-45 Revenue and Expenditure Total Budget and 1944-45 Special Total Revenue and Expenditure Budget (introduced by Government and sent over from the House of Representatives);

(2) Item requiring Contracts to be Borne by the State Treasury outside the Budget (ditto);

(3) Supplementary Budget on Special Property and Funds (ditto);

(4) Supplementary Estimate to the 1943-44 Revenue and Expenditure Total Budget (ditto);

(5) Supplementary Estimate to the 1943-44 Special Account Revenue and Expenditure Total Budget (ditto);

(6) Supplementary Estimate to the 1944-45 Revenue and Expenditure Total Budget (ditto);

(7) Supplementary Budget to the 1944-45 Special Account Revenue and Expenditure Budget (ditto);

(8) Item requiring Contracts to be Borne by the State Treasury outside the Budget (ditto);

(9) Supplementary Budget to the 1944-45 Revenue and Expenditure Total Budget (ditto) and

(10) Supplementary Budget to the 1944-45 Special Account Revenue and Expenditure Budget (ditto).

The chairman of the committee entrusted with these bills reported on the proceedings and the House then entered into interpellations.

Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, non-partisan, asked:

"The Government is preparing various measures for the advancement of science but has it made any basic preparation for the establishment of the scientific spirit? In exercising leadership in Greater East Asia and in undertaking the liberation of the world, we must secure a leading position also in the world's scientific thought. What preparations and measures has the Government adopted for the nurturing of such a great scientific spirit? In aeronautics or aircraft engineering we by no means fall behind our enemies the United States and Britain. Does the Government say that the war is that of faith in right and might? We are no less convinced of our ability to win in the realm of scientific warfare."

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo replied:

"It is quite clear what important part science and engineering plays in modern warfare, especially in the light of recent developments. The Powers of the world are devoting much energy and pains to evolve new scientific arms and the results being obtained are not to be despised. The Imperial Government, too, therefore is striving to advance science and engineering, mobilizing all the resources of the Army, Navy, civil service and the people.

"I believe that the Japanese people are traditionally well-equipped for manifesting superb power and skill in science and engineering. All the best that the rest of the world has to offer has been and is being absorbed and our innate capacities are being developed to the full to secure victory also in the scientific field. The Government intends to make further efforts and take more pains for the promotion of science and the establishment of the scientific spirit. By this means we wish not only to utilize science and engineering for the sake of winning the war but also to contribute to the general advancement of our na-

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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war. Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

RED CROSS JOURNAL BACKS NIPPON STAND

Scores Foe's Refusal to Reply; Dismisses Enemy's Protest On Centaur Sinking

Domei

ZURICH, February 6.—The insincerity of the Anglo-American Governments in refusing to reply to Japanese protests over bestial attacks on Japanese hospital ships is laid bare in the January issue of the International Red Cross Review, and the journal also discloses the Anglo-American charge that the Japanese sank the anti-Axis hospital ship, Centaur, is entirely without foundation.

The Red Cross journal says:

"On July 23 last year, the Japanese Red Cross notified the International Red Cross that the Arabia Maru and nine other Japanese hospital ships had been unlawfully attacked at 11 different times by Anglo-American forces. At the Japanese request, the International Red Cross transmitted to the Anglo-American Red Cross the strong Japanese protest demanding that a recurrence be precluded. The Anglo-American side refused to show the slightest sincerity, saying that such a protest should be filed through States representing Japanese interests.

"Subsequently, came a second protest from the Japan Red Cross to the following effect: 'The Japanese Government has lodged a protest through States duly accredited to represent her interests, but the Anglo-American forces, instead of responding to the protest, are keeping up unlawful attacks in palpable violation of international law and in utter disregard of humanity. Neither the Japanese Government nor the Japan Red Cross can remain indifferent.'

"Apropos of the sinking of the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, by the American air forces on November 27 last year, the Japanese Red Cross, unable to remain indifferent to the 'grave incident,' requested that details of the unlawful bombing be transmitted by the International Red Cross to the American Red Cross as well as the Red Cross Societies the world over. The Japanese protest was forthwith transmitted to the Ameri-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S TREATMENT OF CAPTIVES PRAISED

International Red Cross Finds Reports Submitted by Delegates Refute Foe's Lies

Domei

ZURICH, February 5.—Further proof of the warm treatment accorded by Japan to enemy war prisoners is given in the January issue of the International Red Cross Review.

Containing the impressions of Red Cross delegates, who had recently visited war prisoners' camps in China and Manchoukuo, the journal puts special emphasis on the courtesies extended by Japanese authorities and their efforts to improve the living conditions of the war prisoners.

Reporting on his visit to the war prisoners' camp in Shanghai on December 3 last year, Mr. Eagle, one of the Red Cross delegates, averred that a large number of war prisoners he talked with expressed gratitude for their living conditions and the treatment given them.

Max Pestalozzi, assistant delegate in Japan, who visited the British and Australian war prisoners' camp in Mukden on November 13 last year found sanitary conditions there "extremely satisfactory" and reported that the camp authorities are "doing everything possible to promote the welfare of the war prisoners."

Speaking of the war prisoners camp in Chosen which he visited on November 15, Mr. Pestalozzi testified that "the general impression is quite pleasant," that "the prisoners are carrying on well with the camp authorities" and that "all facilities are efficiently organized."

These unbiased reports are attracting keen interest as a powerful refutation of the unfounded charges the British and American Governments have been heaping on Japan regarding treatment to war prisoners.

Rites Held for Mrs. Okumura

Memorial services commemorating the 38th anniversary of the death of Mrs. Ioko Okumura, founder of the Japan Women's Association, were observed at the Kudan Okumura Auditorium on Monday beginning at 1 p.m. Over 80 members of the Association attended the rites.

ENEMIES DEALT HEAVY LOSSES IN SOUTH ITALY

U.S. 5th Army's Attempt at Break-Through North of Cassino Again Foiled

AMERICANS PUT TO ROUT

British Infantry Regiment Wiped Out in Mop-Up Operations North of Aprilia

Special

BERLIN, February 6.—Reports from the Italian front reveal that the anti-Axis forces suffered extremely high losses in the course of their latest operations. The American fifth army which on Saturday tried to force a decisive break-through north of Cassino again could not reach the town due to the energetic German counter-actions and suffered losses, which, as it is emphasized by German quarters, were beyond any hitherto-reached average. Hundreds of dead and wounded Americans covered the battlefield.

Embittered hand to hand fighting resulted in the repulsing of the Americans who, in fleeing, were closely pursued by the German troops. The latter were effectively supported by strong formations of fighters which carried out daring low-level attacks. At the end of the day, the whole forefield of the main German battle line was again incontestably in German hands. According to a German description the enemy drive for the possession of Cassino has been an "exceptionally expensive failure."

In comparison with these massed anti-Axis attempts there was only slight fighting activity in the other sectors of the southern Italian front. It is now announced by informed German quarters that during the mopping-up operations of a pocket north of Aprilia in the Nettuno beach head one infantry regiment of the first British infantry division supported by tanks was wiped out. The exact number of prisoners taken was 994, including 19 officers.

According to a description given by informed German quarters the German offensive operations north of Aprilia, in general planning, were started as of local character. The same goes for previous actions near Cisterna, where the Americans a few days ago suffered a severe setback. The break-through point north of Aprilia has now been mopped-up and the one west of Cisterna has been diminished so that the German positions now run three kilometers west of Cisterna.

Only minor engagements occurred on Saturday in the beach head. Anti-Axis landings and troops movements were under the constant fire of far-reaching German artillery day and night. A previously landed tank and artillery column has been pounded so severely and continuously that it was considered smashed.

YELLOW LEAF PRODUCTION INCREASED IN PHILIPPINES

Self-Sufficiency in Tobacco for Cigarettes Predicted Within This Year

Domei

MANILA, February 7.—In view of the fact that the cultivation of yellow tobacco in La Union Province and other provinces in the Philippines has been increased by two and a half times over that of last year, authorities believe that self-sufficiency in tobacco for cigarettes will be attained this year.

Yellow tobacco plantations which are supervised by the Agriculture and Natural Resources Ministry have already been under cultivation in an area approximately 22,000 acres in extent in La Union Province alone.

It was disclosed that a large number of machines and equipments to be used for drying the harvested leaves of the yellow tobacco has been installed in tobacco producing centers.

As a result, authorities believe that the quality of tobacco will be better than that of last year when the leaves were merely dried in the sun.

It was revealed that the cigarette manufacturing capacity in local factories has been doubled over last year, thus augmenting substantially the tobacco supply in the Philippines.

ARMY LAUNCHES DRIVE ON ENEMY ON BURMA BORDER

Army Wild Eagles Down 15 Spitfires In Buthidaung Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 7.—The Japanese Army Wild Eagles, which commenced a vigorous offensive operation in collaboration with our Ground Units in the southern part of the Burma-India border area on February 4, valiantly attacked the enemy ground positions in the vicinity of Butaidaung on February 5. Encountering a formation of 20 odd enemy planes, which rose to challenge them, the Japanese Army Eagles promptly shot down 15 Spitfires (of which six not ascertained). After dealing heavy damage to a group of enemy tank units assembled on the ground and artillery positions by dive-bombing, all the Japanese aces returned to their base safely.

DEMORALIZED STATE IN CHUNGKING BARED

Corruption Rampant, Antagonism Toward U.S. Air Force Bitter, Convert Says

Domei

PEKING, February 7.—The rampancy of corrupt officials and predatory merchants, bitter antagonism of the young military officers toward the American air force in China, mounting internal dissensions over the Burma counter-offensive issue—these go to make up the true story of Chungking today.

This disclosure has been made by a certain former influential citizen in the Chiang capital who has recently fled to the peace zone in his report entitled, "A Demoralized Capital—that is Chungking."

"The general populace in the Chungking-controlled area know nothing at all about the situation in the peace area. If they knew, they would be sure to be awakened," says the convert from Chungking.

His report follows:

"Uncontrollable disorder reigns supreme in the Chungking officialdom and economic circles. You cannot get away from the impression that officials and merchants are in league.

"When a merchant amasses a fortune, he spends most of it to purchase a Government post, which he capitalizes on to practise hoarding, speculation and other acts of ravenous profiteering. No business but Government officials have a hold on it! Honest people simply cannot carry on their business.

"High officials have free access to any amount of goods. They pocket war appropriations which are the very sweat and blood of the people. In sharp contrast, an ordinary citizen is punished for carrying a negligible quantity of goods as violating the economic control law.

Corruption Rampant

"Merchants freely offer their fortunes for Government posts. Rampancy of corrupt officials and predatory merchants—that is the order of the day in Chungking today. Now these merchants, all of them, are brokers or compradores in Anglo-American employ who have battened on Chungking's war of resistance. Once the resistance war is stopped and Chungking severs its relations with the Anglo-Americans, they will be put out of existence. For their self-preservation, they oppose peace with Japan and advocate resistance.

"Pitted against the officialdom and the merchant class are the young military officers of the Whampoo faction who constitute the backbone of the power of resistance. They resent the fact that the Chungking forces on the Burma border have been placed under British command. They are indignant over the American control of the Chungking air force. They are also exceedingly bitter about the fact that the United States and Britain, in pursuance of their appeasement policy toward the Soviet Union, are suppressing Chungking's offensive against the Chinese Communists.

"Shouting 'autonomous resistance,' these young officers want to free

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Imperial Headquarters Says Indian National Army Cooperating

STARTED ON FEB. 4TH

Initiative Taken on Hostile Forces Planning Attack on Buthidaung and Akyab

Japanese Army Units in the Burma area on February 4 launched a daring frontal assault on the British-Indian forces which had been planning a direct counter-offensive on Buthidaung and Akyab, and the war situation is progressing satisfactorily, a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:20 p.m. on Monday said.

The communique added that the Indian National Army is also fighting in cooperation with our Units.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:20 p.m. February 7

"Imperial Army Units in the Burma area on February 4, taking the initiative, launched a daring frontal assault against the British-Indian troops, which had been planning a frontal counter-offensive on Buthidaung and Akyab.

"The Indian National Army also is fighting in cooperation with our Units in the various areas and the war situation is progressing satisfactorily."

Anti-British Feeling
By K. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA AREA.—Drafted into service against their will and deprived of even the bare necessities of life by the combined Chungking and British-Indian forces, it is no wonder that enmity and bitter hatred are harbored by the Indians along the Indo-Burmese border. In spite of every attempt on the part of the British Indian Government to suppress it, anti-British feelings is mounting higher every day.

The following excerpts taken from the diary of a certain Japanese scout who travelled through the Indo-Burmese border reveal the sufferings of these people:

"X day, X month. We visited a certain Kachin chieftain whose house had been burned down by British Indian soldiers and who therefore had to seek refuge in the mountains. We were ushered into a spacious room of about 40 mats. The chieftain recounted how ruthlessly he and his villagers had been treated by these troops.

"In keeping with the scorched-earth strategy of the British, their village had been laid low and their houses burned to cinders, and they were left to fend for themselves without food, shelter or clothing. His face flushed with indignation and resentment, the chieftain voiced his grievances and hoped that the day would not be far off when the Anglo American forces would be smashed completely.

"X day, X month. Heading for a certain destination we, an Indian, a Burmese interpreter, and myself, boarded a raft. I was informed that elephants and lions frequently attacked the villages along the river and overnight devastated large areas of vegetable gardens. On the way I saw lemons and oranges growing in profusion.

"In the depth of the jungle I met a certain Japanese Unit. I was so happy in coming thus unexpectedly on my comrades that I could not keep tears of joy from welling into my eyes. Corporal XX, who hails from Tokyo, gave me soup and gruel. He even parted with some of his sugar which he had been saving for New Years. In addition, I was given a January 1942 issue of a magazine which I am sure he must have treasured highly and read often, judging from its condition. The full moon was high in the skies. We were approaching the enemy position.

"X day, X month. Taking advantage of the bright moon, we started out before daybreak. The early morning dew hung on the tree branches like so many crystals. All of a sudden our oxen, which carried our luggage, began to make

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ARMY LAUNCHES DRIVE ON ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

moaning noises when the Indian guide shouted, "Tiger, tiger."

I fired in the tiger's direction, at the same time encouraging the party to march on. Presently we reached a certain village where we were informed that the chieftain had been arrested by some British troops about a month ago. The village was in a pitiful state, most of the men having been drafted for labor or for military service. That night the villagers held a celebration, and I fell asleep to the quaint strains of the flute and the sound of drums.

"X day, X month. We were scheduled to enter the enemy's defense line. While it was dark we walked along a small lane but with the approach of daybreak we stole into the jungle, and keeping an alert watch on all sides we marched on. No one uttered a word. Suddenly we were startled by the rustling of trees and looked up to see numerous monkeys leaping from branch to branch. It was dark and weird in the jungle where the rays of the sun never penetrated.

"About 2 p.m. the roar of aircraft pierced the thick jungles. The planes skimmed over the tree tops and winged their way eastward. At dusk we dug a hole and prepared our supper there. The whizzing of bullets reached us constantly, reminding us that we were very near the enemy's position. That night we kept watch by turns. As the night deepened it became cold and we could not sleep.

"X day, X month. As it would be dangerous to grope our way in the dark in enemy territory, we waited for daybreak. We went down to a small stream and began to make our way from rock to rock, but it was a tedious journey. Already we had entered the enemy's first line.

"X day, X month. We followed the stream toward the upper reaches. Here and there we saw holes along the shore of the stream which we were told had been dug by the Chungking and Indian troops in their leisure time in a search for nephrite and alluvial gold. The roars of the Japanese planes were audible, and we hoped that they were inflicting punishing blows on the enemy.

"X day, X month. Through the dusk of early morning we saw a tree-lined road. Being certain of finding a village at the end of the road, we waited for night to fall as it would be dangerous to be seen in the day time. We dozed for some time, the distant droning of planes in our ears. Night came, and with it we entered the village where we found the villagers shivering from fear. We were told that some Chungking soldiers had that afternoon robbed them of all their foodstuff and clothing.

"At first we were eyed with suspicion, but when our good intentions were made known we were made welcome. Gradually we were told the story of the treatment they had received at the hands of the British-Indian troops. The village headman had been taken as a hostage and all the youth drafted for labor service. Having been deprived of every grain of rice and every stitch of clothing, they were shivering from cold and hunger.

"X day, X month. When we were about to depart from the village an old man, thin as a withered tree, approached us and offered his services. Acting as guide, he told us repeatedly of the cruelty and inhumanity of the British-Indian troops. On the road we found cigarette butts and empty cans, evidently thrown away by the enemy soldiers while they were on the march. The old man walked ahead totteringly, mumbling his bitterness at the British-Indian soldiers.

"Although they are completely ignorant of the war situation, these Indians have the deepest faith in the Japanese. I was greatly impressed by their truthfulness and frankness, and am assured of their rebirth as free Asiatics in the near future."

Demoralized State In Chungking Bared

(Continued From Page 1)

Chungking from the Anglo-American bondage and to carry out armed oppression against the Communists. They see the real danger in reliance on America and Britain which will simply entail enormous sacrifices on Chungking in its war of resistance.

"Plutocrats constitute another influential faction in Chungking. They have been degenerated to the status of cat's-paws of America and Britain. Typical of them are T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung.

"Chungking, after all, is in the firm grip of Anglo-American imperialism and the pro-Anglo-American influences within.

"The general populace in the Chungking-controlled area are kept entirely in the dark as to the situation in the peace zone. They believe that the lower reaches of the Yangtze have turned into ruins and that there is nothing else but Japanese barracks there. Honestly, I had the same idea on my way to Shanghai. What I saw in Shanghai was a revelation.

"If the people under Chungking control knew the true situation in the peace area, they would be sure to be awakened. The past six years of resistance war has thrown the people in the interior into wretched conditions. Still they are in doubt as to conditions in the peace zone, simply because they are scrupulously kept in the dark."

Painting of Sinking Of Mongol Armada Donated to Shrine

Suho Ikegami, well-known Japanese painter, has contributed one of his masterpieces entitled "Kamikaze," or Divine Wind, to the Yasukuni Shrine. The ceremony of dedication was held on Monday by Mr. Ikegami in the presence of War Ministry authorities. The theme of the picture is the sinking of a Mongol armada off the northern coast of Kyushu with 100,000 Mongol-Chinese troops during their invasion of Japan 660 years ago, known as the Mongol Invasion. The picture is painted on a folded screen, six feet high and 24 feet long.

TWO RICE CROPS A YEAR IS EXPECTED IN CELEBES

Adoption of New Cultivation Plan Will Improve Quality of Valuable Foodstuff

Domei

MACASSAR, February 6.—In an effort to increase the output of foodstuffs in the Celebes, competent authorities revealed that two crops a year cultivation method will be fostered throughout the island.

It is recalled that the authorities since last September have been carrying out experiments on the possibility of planting two crops a year at designated agricultural regions in southern Celebes.

The results attained through these experiments proved satisfactory; therefore, the authorities decided to cultivate crops semi-annually.

Planting two crops a year was considered impractical until recently due to the complex procedure in the cultivation of rice. The seedlings took too much time for growth, thus prolonging the harvesting of crop.

However, results achieved through experiments revealed that with simple, advanced procedure at the time of cultivation, it would be possible to raise two crops a year which is far superior to rice harvested once a year.

YANKS USE MARIHUANA

Court Martial for Offenders Suggested to Check Trend

Special

LISBON, February 7.—The United States Bureau of Narcotics claimed that slightly fewer men were being rejected by the armed forces for narcotic addiction but admitted that some servicemen were letting themselves be caught with marihuana in order to obtain discharges, it is reported from Washington.

With such cases apparently increasing, it was said that disciplinary action against such offenders through courts martial had been suggested.

WU CALLS ON OKAMURA

One Year Since Former Joined Nanking Peace Camp

Domei

PEKING, February 7.—General Wu Hua-wen, Commander of the National Government's 3rd District Forces, who arrived here today at 11 a.m., called on General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North China, and extended greetings upon the first anniversary since he joined the peace forces of Nanking. At the same time he expressed sincere words of gratitude for the assistance extended by the Imperial Forces to him and his firm determination to strive for the enforcement of public peace in the future.

PEER PRAISES DIET EFFORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tional fortunes."

Entering into discussions of the bills before the House, Hiroshi Shimomura, Kenkyukai, said:

"The War of Greater East Asia is a war in which the rise or fall of the nations of this vast region, counting 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, is to be decided. It is a war to decide whether peace shall be established on earth or not. Our enemies the United States and Britain occupy one-third of the land area of the earth and control one-third of the world's population, exploiting and oppressing the native inhabitants of those countries which they are dominating. They are also prohibiting the entry of peoples of Greater East Asia into such countries.

"Roosevelt and Churchill, apparently pricked by some sort of conscience in spite of their thick hides, over the exessive expansion of their territories, have declared after the Cairo Conference that no territorial expansions would be permitted. But if they are to permit them, whither are they to expand? Their war aims as declared in their proclamations and ours as enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration are as different as 'mud from clouds.'

"The budget compiled at such a time, the 1944-45 estimate, is virtually a military budget. With a total war of such proportions on our hands, there is no distinction between the firing lines and the home front. It is battlefield behind the lines also.

"The burden on the people is by no means light. But the war has now entered a decisive phase and the very rise or fall of our nation and the fate of Greater East Asia hang in the balance. Toward a budget compiled at such a time there is only one attitude that can be taken: wholehearted consent. The only question is how most effectively to distribute the huge sum and how best to absorb it. We place implicit trust in our fighting services. That the budget is bound to be passed unrevised and within so short a time reflects to the full the total will of the people that the Government should forge ahead toward victory in accordance with its magnificant line of policy."

Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Koseikai, was the next to speak. He said:

"The situation in the South Pacific is such that we must constantly be on the alert against surprises. The United States is now attempting a general counter offensive to decide the issue in short order.

"This is the year of decision. The enemy strategy is to secure as many bases as possible from which to air raid our country and thereby to break our fighting morale and, at the same time, to cut us off from the rest of Greater East Asia.

"For our part, we must shatter these enemy plans and must retain our hold on the strategic points in the Pacific to the last. Never have we faced a more momentous situation. Whether we shall succeed in increasing our fighting strength or not will decide victory or defeat.

"We must supply the maximum amount of arms and ammunition to the officers and men at the front. Our responsibility has never been heavier than at the present. Each man of us is a pillar of the nation and must foster in himself the burning conviction that it is he who will see his country through the present difficulties.

"The Government and people must in close unity manifest a dauntless spirit nothing can quench until the final victory is won. Responding fully to the unshakable determination of the Government to persecute the war to a successful consummation, we consent to the budget that is to pay for the decisive war."

With the discussions thus ended, a standing vote was taken of the budgetary bills and they were unanimously passed, amid applause. The time was 12:55 p.m.

(11) Report on 1942-43 Revenue and Expenditure Total Settlement of Accounts and 1942-43 Special Account Revenue and Expenditure Settlement of Accounts and

(12) Report on 1942-43 State Property Increase and Decrease Total Account

were then laid before the House by the chairman of the committee and they were passed as reported.

Next to be brought up were:

(13) Petition for Laying Additional Section to the Hokuetsu Railway Line;

(14) Petition for Laying a Railway Line between the Hiroo and Hidaka Lines;

(15) Petition for the Promotion of Studies in the Right Interpretation of the "Kojiki" and

(16) Petition for Purchase of the Ewaka Railway and for the Laying of a Railway Line between the Kohama and Ewaka Lines

and were adopted as reported on by the committee chairman.

Having completed deliberations on all the measures before it, the House of Peers went into a state of recess at 1:13 p.m. until the final plenary session to be held on March 24.

Liberators of India

On to Delhi, soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Army are seen in the above picture holding thier regimental flag with the Mayu Range in the foreground somewhere on the Indo-Burmese border. In conjunction with the National Army of Azad Hind, our troops have commenced an offensive against the enemy forces across the border. (Passed by the War Ministry).

Foe Commits Another Act of Barbarism In Bombing of Hospital Ship Near Rabaul

Domei

X X BASE IN THE SOUTH, February 7.—Incriminating evidence that the enemy attack on the Japanese hospital ship Yoshino Maru in the small hours of January 25 near Rabaul was deliberate was given by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Fujimoto, in charge of transportation aboard the vessel, when the ship safely entered this port.

Big Red Cross signs were marked on both sides of each funnel, electric lights on the bow and the bridge were shining brilliantly, it was also bright on the sea, visibility was good and it was impossible not to recognize the Yoshino Maru as a hospital ship, the Japanese officer said.

Pointing to a bomb splinter, Lieutenant-Colonel Fujimoto described the scene of the bestial enemy attack in this vein:

"The Yoshino Maru, loaded to capacity with heroes in white, approached a point about 42 nautical miles west of Rabaul, south longitude 34.5°, east longitude 151°. There was no moon. A west-northwesterly breeze was blowing. Under star-lit skies it was bright on the sea and visibility was good.

"It was 2 a.m. An enemy plane, looking like a patrol plane, appeared from behind on the port side. The enemy plane dived as low as about 300 meters and started bombing. All the bombs fell into the water about 30 meters from the bow. We felt a shock. Splinters fell scattered on the deck but no visible damage was done to the ship. Luckily, no one was wounded, except that some fumes and power got into the eyes of a soldier on the look-out.

"Big Red Cross signs were marked on both sides of each funnel. The signs were much bigger than those on the Buenos Aires Maru. Electric lights on the bow and the bridge were shining brightly. Besides, it was clear on the sea and visibility was good. It was impossible not to recognize our vessel as a hospital ship. The attack was really deliberate. I am burning with rage over these repeated acts of barbarism by the enemy."

F.I.C. COUNCIL APPROVES BUDGET FOR THIS YEAR

General Estimates Listed at 219,136,000 Piastres; Railways Get Big Fund

Domei

SAIGON, February 6.—The Government-General of French Indo-China today revealed that the general budget estimates for 1944-45 fiscal year was approved by the Council.

According to the official gazette, the general budget estimate is self-balanced at 219,136,115 piastres. It was further disclosed that 84,310,000 piastres are estimated for the special account of railways, while public works are to receive the appropriation of 29,733,680 piastres.

With the announcement of the budget estimates, local financial quarters declared that the soundness of French Indo-China's finance is reflected in the fact that there is no need of floating public loans despite the large sum of money contributed to the home Government.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk Off Wotje

(Continued From Page 1)

B-25's, 70 TBF's, and about 100 F4U's, F6F's, P-39's and P-40's came over. One B-24, one B-25, 21 TBF's, 23 F4U's, one F6F, and seven P-39's and P-40's were shot down in air combat. One unidentified type plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and three B-24's were damaged.

Yamawaki Ends Borneo Tour

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 6.—Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in North Borneo, who since January 30 had been inspecting the conditions and industrial development of the people in Cebu Province, Borneo, returned to an undisclosed base today.

U.S. Inflation Worse

Special

LISBON, February 7.—The potentialities making for a worse inflation are very great, Dr. George G. Haas, director of the United States treasury's division of research and statistics, told the House Appropriations Committee, according to a dispatch received here today. Haas estimated that the people would have $126,000,000,000 to spend in 1944 with only $90,000,000,000 worth of goods and services available.

Judge Chikamatsu Shifted

Judge Mantaro Chikamatsu of the District Court of Toyooka was appointed head of the Osaka Court of Appeals, according to a judicial appointment order issued on Friday.

Shansi Governor Resigns

Domei

TAIYUAN, February 6.—Governor Feng Su-chih of Shansi Province resigned his post due to illness.

Vice-Adm. Akiyama Dies Gallant Death In Southern Region

Vice-Admiral Teruo Akiyama was killed in a gallant action in the Southern Region, it was announced by the Sasebo Naval Station Monday. It was also announced that the joint funeral services of the late Vice-Admiral Akiyama and other naval officers and men who also were killed in action in the War of Greater East Asia will be solemnized at Sasebo on February 20. The late Vice-Admiral Akiyama was an authority on torpedo tactics and was the elder brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK OPENS HSUCHOW BRANCH

Step Taken to Meet Mounting Circulation of Notes in Hwaihai Province

Domei

HSUCHOW, February 6.—The Central Reserve Bank of China has opened its branch office here to cope with the mounting circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes in Hwaihai Province, which was established in the northern district of Kiangsu Province on February 1. The ceremony of its founding will be held on February 20, and business will be started on the following day.

The Hwaihai Provincial Government, effective today, has dispensed with all restrictions hitherto placed on the exchange of Central Reserve Bank notes with Federal Reserve Bank notes of North China. The joint use of the two kinds of notes has been in force since December 1 last year.

The industrial and financial conditions of Hwaihai Province have developed considerably with the result that the demand for the two bank notes is increasing rapidly. Alive to this situation, the Hwaihai Provincial authorities have abolished all restrictions on the exchange of these notes.

Red Cross Journal Backs Nippon Stand

(Continued From Page 1)

can Red Cross. The International Red Cross felt called upon to notify the Red Cross Societies in other countries as well, but as such a step is without precedent, it was not taken.

"In the meantime, the Anglo-American Red Cross submitted a counter-protest charging that the Japanese sank the hospital ship Centaur. To this, the Japan Red Cross made an immediate reply, from which it transpires that the Anglo-American charge is entirely without foundation."

TUNNEL BETWEEN DAIREN AND TENGCHOWFU PLANNED

Survey Made in Connection With Proposed Trunk Line Linking Tokyo With Shonan

Domei

DAIREN, February 6.—Plans for boring a subterranean railway tunnel under the Strait of Pechihli connecting Dairen with Tengchowfu, the northernmost point in Shantung Province, are being considered here in conjunction with the survey for the construction of a submarine tunnel connecting Shimonoseki and Fusan.

The purpose of boring these tunnels is to shorten the distance of the proposed trunk line connecting Tokyo with Shonan. The distance between the southernmost point in Kwangtung Leased Territory and the northernmost point of Shangtung Peninsula is only 100 kilometers of sea with the Miaotao Islands lying between the two points.

It is understood that from the standpoint of sea current and geological factors the boring of the tunnel under consideration is easier than that under the Tsushima Straits.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is reported to have already filed details of the plans with the Japanese Government for the construction of the Dairen-Tengchowfu tunnel.

British Sabotage Noted

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—Men of war have been lying for months in British shipyards without being completed, writes the Daily Worker. At the shipyards the workers say that these ships were "growing beards." The paper opined that the reason for this state of affairs was to be sought in the more and more deteriorating discipline of the workers which resulted in less work being done from week to week.

Air Raid Siren Tests

Today, two air raid siren tests, one at 8 a.m. and one at noon, will be held throughout the nation, it was announced by the Air Defense Headquarters. An alert will be sounded first, then the air raid alarm followed by the cancellation which is the same as the alert. The three signals will be given at three-minute intervals. Citizens are warned that any alarms other than those mentioned should be taken, as real alerts and treated as such in which case the practice tests will be cancelled.

Fourth-Term Opposed

Special

LISBON, February 7.—International News Service today reported the formation of an American Democratic national committee composed of Democratic opposed to a fourth term for Franklin Roosevelt. The report said that former War Secretary Harry H. Woodring is chairman and Robert E. O'Brien, former Iowa secretary of State, is secretary and treasurer.

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LOCAL PRESS MOOTS PACIFIC WAR ISSUES

Leading Papers' Editorials Take Up Recent Enemy Counter-Offensive Strategy

Editorial comments of leading Tokyo dailies during the period from January 27 to February 2 centered on the Pacific war situation, while some of them referred to the Argentine problem and Japan's policy toward China.

The situation in the Marshall Group was taken up by the Mainichi on January 30. The Asahi followed suit. The Yomiuri-Hochi examined the Anglo-American strategy in its editorial entitled "Nature of the Enemy's General Counter-Offensives." This subject also claimed the attention of the Tokyo Shimbun. The Nippon Sangyo referred to the enemy's counter-offensive and the defense of the Japanese mainland.

Regarding the situation at Rabaul the Asahi said that "whatever happens we must not lose our confidence." It warned that the way to victory would be long unless the people were prepared to make heavy sacrifices. It ended by asking the people to face the facts unflinchingly.

In another editorial the paper urged the people to bear in mind the fact that more than half the responsibility for smashing the enemy's counter-offensive rests with the officials and people behind the guns.

The Yomiuri-Hochi, in an editorial, called attention to the increased bitterness of the fighting in the skies above Rabaul. It urged the people to solve quickly the question of quantity to bolster the fighting capacity of the officers and men at the front.

The Asahi and the Yomiuri alike reflected the sentiment of the people whose enmity against the enemy is increasing daily and whose conviction in final victory becomes stronger from day to day.

On the subject of the war situation in Europe the Asahi said that the gallant fighting of the German forces around Rome deserved the highest praise. It expressed its appreciation of the heroism of the Germans by saying: "Apart from the Imperial Forces, it is the Germans on the Italian front that are demonstrating to the full that spiritual power would always triumph over material power that depends on volume."

Germany's Struggle Lauded

The Tokyo Shimbun in an editorial on January 30, pointed out the heroic struggle being put up by Germany. The occasion was the 11th anniversary of the coming into power of the German National Socialist Party. It congratulated the fact that the day of victory for Germany was in sight.

With regard to Greater East Asia the Mainichi carried an editorial in connection with the answer made by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki to a question about the Government's China policy at the time of the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on January 25. It said that the Minister's explanations were such that one could not help feeling exultant over the future of Japan-Chinese relations.

The paper had a request to make of the Government. It asked that the Government should be quick to adopt economic measures that would have a favorable effect upon the Chinese masses.

Cooperation between Japan and China was the theme of an editorial published by the Asahi. The paper stressed the need of taking steps to strengthen this cooperation. It held forth on the point of working for the full fruition of the independence of China and the Japan-China Treaty through victory in the War of Greater East Asia. It ended by asking the Chinese masses to demonstrate fully their fighting spirit.

About India the Asahi published an editorial urging the masses to rise in answer to the words of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo concerning the Indian independence movement uttered during the course of his Diet special on January 21. He said that the people of India, for the cooperation and prosperity of Greater East Asia, should forget their religious disputes and petty quarrels.

Foe Turns to Thailand

The Tokyo Shimbun commented on the political offensive of America and Britain against Thailand. It pointed out that America and Britain have rashly concluded that Thailand constitutes the weakest link in the Greater East Asia Chain. The paper asked, "Do America and Britain realise the significance of the inclusion in Thai territory of the two Shan states which were the cradle of the race?" It proceeded, "The incorporation of four Malai states into Thailand was desired by the Thai people for a long time and was only made possible through Japan. Each and every Thai national is fully aware of the fact that the destiny of Thailand is indissolubly linked up with the rest of Greater East Asia."

The paper concluded by saying that in view of these strong ties binding Thailand and Japan, America and Britain could do anything they like without disturbing such relations and that in turning their attention to Thailand they are only making public their lack of knowledge the trend of events in East Asia.

The increased turmoil in the anti-Axis camp was the subject of an editorial published by the Asahi. The paper, taking up the question of the Polish border issue, examined the Anglo-American relations with the Soviet Union. The paper had no doubt that America and Britain will try to hush up the differences. "America and Britain now have no choice but to run the risk of opening the second front while trembling before the formidable German forces," the paper said.

The Mainichi, in an editorial on the diplomatic offensive of the Soviet Union, said that the demands for a second front renewed by the Pravda were beyond its understanding. It wondered how America and Britain will deal with this new offensive of the Soviet Union.

Anti-Axis Threaten Neutrals

The Yomiuri-Hochi points out the instances of American intrigue in Argentina and also refers to Britain's pressure upon Spain and Portugal who are maintaining their neutrality. The paper declares, "Thus the Anglo-American powers are making frantic efforts to destroy the neutrality of these countries, thereby plotting to drag them into the turmoil of war and to nullify their peace policy. The United States and Britain have proved themselves as real instigators of war and naturally are responsible for the expansion of the war."

The Tokyo Shimbun, too, mentions instances of the American menace and pressure on neutral countries and refers to schism between America and Britain arising out of the question relative to the recognition of the Bolivian revolutionary government. However, the paper points out, the abandonment of Argentina's neutrality will bring about an adverse effect on America and Britain instead of increasing their fighting strength.

In regard to the situation on the home front in the United States, the Tokyo Shimbun in its editorial: "American Home Situation at the Crossroads of Decisive War," pointed out that the American people had come to be confronted by a grave situation through President Roosevelt's submission to the will of the Soviet Union and the necessity of developing a second front whether United States likes it or not. It then enumerated the various "internal diseases seriously impeding their war efforts." In another editorial entitled: "Roosevelt Racked by Anxiety and Impatience," the same paper observed that the recent talk of air raiding Japan and of invading the European continent was aimed primarily at securing votes for Roosevelt's fourth term and declared that this message to Congress was calculated to test his popularity, thus exposing the anxiety and impatience which are driving him to a strategy of frenzy. The article concluded that his policy would finally bring the United States to ruin.

The Mainichi Shimbun in "The Ugly American Conduct" took up the announcement of the American authorities that the damage sustained by the United States air force in the course of its cowardly air-attacks on Germany since October last year was estimated at $200,000,000 and declared that it was all of a piece with the Yank psychology of thinking everything in terms of the dollar even national honor and the blood of their youth.

In an editorial: "France's Way to Survival" the Tokyo Shimbun remarked that it was not Germany so much as the United States and Britain which had reduced France to her present tragic state and urged that France should cut off all her corrupt relations with the United States and Britain and cooperate wholeheartedly with Germany in her effort to construct a new Europe. "No other way is open to France if she is to survive."

Badoglio Regime Feeble

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—It is generally acknowledged that the Badoglio government in Italy would be unable to continue to exist for another single week without the support of the anti-Axis, writes the New York Times correspondent in Washington.

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Amity Through Literature

Novelist Kataoka and Miss Sung Ying-kwei

Young Chinese Poetess Arrives From Peking To Study Contemporary Nippon Literature

By KAY OHARA

Two rising young members of China's literary world are now in Japan, in accordance with the arrangements arrived at during the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference held last August in Tokyo, to study modern Japanese literature.

They are Miss Sung Ying-kwei and Mr. Hsu Shou-chung, 23 and 28 years old respectively.

They will study under Japanese writers chosen for them by the Association for Service to the State through Literature as well as attend lectures at various universities in Tokyo.

Author of Novels

Mr. Hsu has already contributed a number of stories to the Tsinan Ji Pao and other publications, and is the author of two novels, "The Story of a Vagabond" and "Stars."

Miss Sung, in addition to her reputation as a writer of prose, also writes poems, her works having appeared in the magazine Chinese Literature and others.

Teppei Kataoka, well known Japanese novelist, has been designated as Miss Sung's mentor. As she sat in the sunny living-room of his home in Ogikubo, Tokyo, she had the following to say regarding her projected one year's study in Japan:

"This is an opportunity for which I'd always been longing. However, since my knowledge of the Japanese language is very meager, one of the first requisites will be to learn a bit more. Mr. Kataoka has been kind enough to make arrangements for me to enter the Toa Gakko for some time.

"My aim, while in Japan, will be not only to study but also to absorb as much modern Japanese literature as possible. It isn't that I hope to imitate it later on, but I want to be able to infuse new blood into our modern Chinese literature. Due to circumstances over which we had no control, our literary world is still in a rather chaotic state. To stabilize it, and give it new life, is what we younger writers are striving for.

"A growing interest has come to be felt by the younger Chinese literati in modern Japanese literature, and those of us who have made a study of it are not only impressed but yearn for more knowledge.

Chosen First Two

"Mr. Hsu and I were chosen as the first two students to study here by reason of the fact that our head professor at the University of Peking was one of the delegates to the Literary Conference held last summer in Tokyo. It was decided then that four or five of us, I mean young Chinese writers, should be given the opportunity to come to Japan.

"For a long time I've been an ardent admirer of the works, of Kotaro Tamura, Tatsuji Miyoshi, Teruyo Takeuchi and Shimpei Kusano, all first-class poets, and now maybe I will have a chance to meet them in person. That in itself is something worth a great deal to me," Miss Sung concluded, eyes sparkling behind her glasses in spite of her reserved mien.

In regard to his protegee, Mr. Kataoka smilingly stated: "I'm a novelist, not a poet, so Miss Sung might find me rather disappointing. But at least I can assist her in her choice of studies, and also tell her something about modern Japanese literature.

"Also I think it is equally important that she learn something about the real Japanese home life by living in one while she is here, as after all the basic theme of most of our writings is about the home—the people and their lives and so on, but nevertheless revolving around their home life."

Miss Sung is a native of Hopei Province and was graduated from the Tsu Normal School. Last year she completed her course at the University of Peking, Department of Literature.

Alert, modern in every aspect, pretty Miss Sung is earnestly determined to devote all her time after her return to China to writing. In the meanwhile, she declared, a happy smile breaking forth in spite of herself, she intends to enjoy every minute of her stay in Japan. The Japanese home life was something entirely new to her, and also something to "write home about."

New International Law

(Continued From Page 4)

historically, culturally and territorially, and it is clear that the prevailing conception of States should have no room in their legal relations.

An international law worthy of the name of Greater East Asia should be based upon the new conception of States. Such an international law cannot be denied to the common prosperity region because of its formal similarity to the established international law. Though some of the rules of this established law have been adopted in our legal relations it must be noted that such international rules should be based on a fundamentally new legal conception. Their similarity should not create the mistaken notion that they are the same in essence. The Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol, for example, cannot have the same essence, when viewed from the formal standpoint of a treaty, with the Soviet-German Anti-War Pact. The independence and equality of the nations of the common prosperity region must be considered from an entirely different angle from that of the established international law. Hence the need of a special international law for the common prosperity region based upon the conditions peculiar to that region, and which will lead to mutual good and mutual prosperity.

(End)

WELLS CASTIGATES LEADERS OF BRITAIN

Anglo-U.S. Authorities Prove More and More Irresponsible, Says Historian

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—Severely criticizing the Anglo-Saxon leaders in a special article written for the Picture Post, H. G. Wells, the famous author and historian, declares that the chosen leaders in Britain and the United States were proving more and more irresponsible in the present crisis and that they were rushing from conference to conference and drafting their plans overnight. He added that their every project was submitted with brilliant inconsequence.

Wells points out that this "tornado of thoughtless activity" was part of the stubbornly pursued object of a lasting alliance between the U.S.A. and the British empire. He went on to stress that this alliance, if actually realized, would be turned against the rest of the world and would result in the most dangerous threat ever conceived to the future peace of mankind.

Wells asserted that the Anglo-Saxon world was ripe for a revolution which in its dimensions would surpass anything previously experienced. Wells complained that the competent men in the Anglo-Saxon countries either could not or would not face the facts and adapt themselves to the changed conditions. He said they liked the present order of things so well that they simply refused to give any thought to new ideas. He declared that they were still wrapped up in mythical conceptions and would continue to be so until the day, not far distant, when their whole building would collapse. He concluded that one of their daydreams was the recent discovery by Anglo-Saxon publicists of the so called basic English.

Also revealing the dark currents swirling through the enemy's camp, Hannon Swaffer writing in the People, declares that Lord Beaverbrook is the greatest exponent of intrigue among Churchill's adjutants.

He says that although most of Churchill's assistants were without ideas, Beaverbrook not only showed energy but was exactly the kind of sycophant wanted by Churchill. Swaffer states that during the months in which Beaverbrook did not hold any government post, his press had demanded the second front but immediately Churchill appointed him to the post of Keeper of the Privy Seal, his papers stopped their criticism.

Swaffer exposes the fact that the leading conservatives of the country were distrusting the close relations between Beaverbrook and Churchill as the former's influence is thought not only powerful but bad. Swaffer disclosed that this was the reason why Churchill had to give up his plan of ousting the present Secretary of War, Sir James Grigg, in favor of Lord Beaverbrook with the result that Grigg, although a failure, remained in office, thus keeping the leading Tories quiet. He adds that Churchill, upon Beaverbrook's advice, was even considering general elections in Britain.

Swaffer concluded by saying that Beaverbrook's motto was to make money as long as he enjoyed popularity and that he was not worried whether his friendship with Churchill troubled the Tories or not.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1944

Economic Autonomy

With the people of Japan fighting with full strength and energy for victory, it is indeed gratifying to note that the other nations of Greater East Asia are also coordinating their efforts with Japan, militarily as well as economically, harnessing the vast and infinitely powerful though hitherto unintegrated strength of Greater East Asia to win their way to common victory.

Today, each nation in East Asia knows fully that its destiny lies with Japan's, that its existence as a free nation and Greater East Asia's existence as a place whose inhabitants are its masters can remain so only with a Japanese victory. Japanese victory thus is synonymous with Greater East Asiatic victory.

Although almost three months have already passed since the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was held in Tokyo, the manifesto which came out of that meeting is even now indicating with growing clearness how energetically the countries of East Asia are ready to push and pull together for Greater East Asia and victory. That momentous meeting marked the real start of united and coordinated efforts of all Greater East Asia for the creation of a vast, solidly welded mass of fighting power. The Assembly itself was also an important factor in the perfection of the war structure of Greater East Asia.

Though a common agreement on the fundamental goal of the war has already been reached and the scheme for its realization has been set, it is obvious that the work which it entails is one which must long continue. Up to recently the productive activities of some of the nations of Greater East Asia have been hampered by the fact that these countries had been the theaters of hostilities or had otherwise been ravaged by the war. Japan has taken appropriate steps to aid these nations toward rehabilitation but many of them have yet to reach the full pinnacle of their possibilities.

Prior to the war some of the productive activities of some of these East Asiatic nations were carried on by the native inhabitants themselves. The enemy nations, however, controlled most of the productive machinery in these regions. Therefore, when the enemy forces were defeated and forced to retreat, production in these countries came to a standstill. It was thus left to Japan to arrange for the revival of productive operations.

To bring about the successful operation of planned economy, it is vital that the people be taught to think in terms of the interest of the state and not in terms of the individual self, for only thus can it be made possible to achieve the adjustment of various material conditions to regulate consumption. The leaders of the Greater East Asiatic nations have a most important role to play in bringing about this change.

Before Japan freed these nations of East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke under which they had suffered for centuries, they were regarded as colonies and ruthlessly exploited by the capitalists of America and Britain. The masses were kept totally ignorant of the important position occupied in economy by production. Though they themselves were engaged in actual, productive pursuits, they did not understand the importance of what they were doing.

Lacking the desire or ambition to engage in high-degree productive activities which might have permitted them to stabilize their living or to improve their standards of living, the people had as their sole motive mere subsistence from day to day. Their economic activities in those pre-war days thus tended to be individualistic. Such a state of affairs was natural since, as victims of Anglo-American capitalists, they had no freedom to concentrate their productive power or to secure their living as a nation.

Things now are different and the peoples of Greater East Asia are bound to adopt a new and constructive attitude. Whatever economic activity they participate in hereafter must be in keeping with the interests of the state and not with those solely of the individual. That must be done with the understanding that the interests of the state are after all the interests of the individual. Close collaboration between Japan and the newly-born nations of Greater East Asia in the matter of conducting this war can be possible only when the economic activities of each of the nations and peoples of the region take on a national character. It is therefore hoped that the new nations of Greater East Asia will speedily establish autonomy, particularly in the field of production, in order thus to be still greater factors in the successful prosecution of this war for the liberation of Greater East Asia.

Woman's Place

Woman's place is in the home, but in all of the warring nations of the world women have reinforced and replaced men in many a vital industry. And in most of the fighting nations the shortage of manpower is so severe that women have not only been enticed to men's work through lucrative pay but forcibly taken from the home through labor conscription. That is not so, however, in Japan. Japan's manpower resources and reserves are so abundant that the Japanese woman's place is still primarily in the home.

As proof that Japan's present working manpower is more than sufficient to maintain and increase the nation's already tremendous fighting power may be pointed out the statement made recently by Minister of Welfare Chikahiko Koizumi. Dr. Koizumi, replying to an interpellation during a meeting of the Welfare Pension Revision Commission of the House of Representatives, declared emphatically that the Government had as yet no intention of putting into effect any labor conscription for women.

The idea that the woman's place is in the home, of course, certainly does not mean that all the members of the fair sex should be confined behind the closed doors of the home. In pace with the times and in keeping with the requirements of a nation at war, more and more young Japanese girls, who can be spared from the home, are voluntarily enrolling for useful work in every field of endeavor. But the fact remains that in Japan, as well as in every nation, the mother, the wife, the elder sister form the backbone of the family.

Significant then, for the well-being and effective functioning of the home front as well as for the composite fighting power of the nation is the fact that the drafting of women labor is not yet found necessary by Japan. And of even greater significance is the fact that with more than six years passing since the outbreak of the China Affair, with more than two years passing since the start of this most colossal conflict in the history of mankind, Japan's manpower resources are so sufficient that she still does not find it necessary to draft her women out of the home.

The Heart of Man

The heart of man is more dangerous than mountains and rivers, more difficult to understand than Heaven itself. Heaven has its periods of spring, summer, autumn, winter, daytime and night. Man has an impenetrable exterior, and his motives are inscrutable. Thus some men appear to be retiring when they are really forward. Others have abilities, yet appear to be worthless. Others are compliant, yet gain their ends. Others take a firm stand, yet yield the point. Others go slow, yet advance quickly.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

Raison d'Etre

The raison d'etre of fish-trap is the fish. When the fish is caught, the trap may be ignored. The raison d'etre of a rabbit-snare is the rabbit. When the rabbit is caught, the snare may be ignored. The raison d'etre of language is an idea to be expressed. When the idea is expressed, the language may be ignored. But where shall I find a man to ignore language, with whom I may be able to converse?—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

February 8, 1943

United States aid to Chungking under the Lend-Lease Law is practically useless, broadcast a representative of the Australian Broadcasting Station in New York. He stated that of goods sent by air from the United States to Chungking under the Lend-Lease Law, what actually reaches the regime is only about one per cent of the total, and in this manner the Chungking regime will finally starve because of the blockade by Japan.

* * *

The extreme shortage of labor in agricultural, mining and oil districts of the United States was pointed out by Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States. He declared that to relieve the extreme labor shortage in the agricultural, mining and oil districts of the United States, it is absolutely necessary to send 1,000,000 men immediately to those districts, and that for this requirement, some men will have to be obtained from the army, or else the United States will face a crisis from the shortage of food, metal and oil supplies.

* * *

The smashing Japanese air raids on Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, and on Hengyang in central Hunan Province, today caused considerable repercussions in Chungking where officials admitted that they were probably the largest scale air raids in recent days and that they were undoubtedly meant as a challenge to the American air force in China. Meanwhile, continuous air raid warnings were sounded in Loyang and other cities in Honan Province where they were also threatened by large-scale Japanese raids.

* * *

The farmers in America are extremely alarmed at the tremendous increase in cattle rustling since the rationing of meat has been introduced in the United States. The stolen meat is being taken to the towns and sold at high prices on the black market. The situation is particularly serious in the State of California.

Chiang—An Anglo-U.S. Tool

Role Assigned to Chungking Is to Make Sacrifices for Sake of Anti-Axis Cause

By YOSHIO MIURA
(From the Sozo)

In this article, the writer discusses the fatal course which is hurrying Chungking on the road to ruin and directs the serious attention of the Chungking leaders to the crafty machinations indulged in by America and Britain to satisfy their illegitimate ambition of dominating East Asia.

Following close on the heels of the Moscow Conference, another anti-Axis conference was held a Cairo, at which were present, besides President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, Chiang Kai-shek and his wife. At this gathering, it is said that a ridiculous resolution was adopted recording their determination to relegate Japan to the status of a third-rate country. From the meeting held soon afterward in Iran, however, Chiang Kai-shek was excluded. In any case, the fact that Chiang Kai-shek was invited to the Cairo Conference is illustrative of the anguish which is mounting within the anti-Axis camp.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, what was called the ABCD line of encirclement was formed against Japan, and it is hardly necessary to say that C in ABCD stood for Chungking. Chungking was also promised a good share in the Lend-Lease supplies from America who poses as the anti-Axis arsenal. What it actually received from this source was disappointingly small, however. Notwithstanding the fact that Chungking has suffered heavy losses at Japanese hands in battles in Burma as well as in China, the arms it has obtained from America represented only one per cent of the total supplied to all anti-Axis countries. In the meantime, Burma was occupied by the Japanese Forces and the Burma route was cut off completely. Chiang Kai-shek was also disappointed in his expectation that he would be given the supreme command of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia. He is, as a matter of fact, being led by the nose by Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia. The American volunteer air force, which was formerly incorporated in the Chungking air force, was merged into the U.S. 14th air force in China under the command of Major-General Claire Chennault in March last year.

Record Not Creditable

According to the latest report, the Chungking air force which had been in virtual subordination to the American air force in China was absorbed in the mixed air battalion early in November last year to be placed under the command of Major-General Chennault. Nor is the record of the American air force in China by any means creditable. On the ground that its mission is to raid Japan, it has done little in the way of cooperation with the Chinese forces in battles in China against the Japanese. Its cooperation on rare occasions served only to bring it into disgrace. Besides being defeated easily by the Japanese Forces, its airmen acted so discreditably as to bomb the positions of the Chungking army! In the recent battle of Changteh, American fliers bombed Changteh and inflicted extensive damage on the Chungking troops, calling forth a strong protest from the latter.

In short, the role assigned to Chungking in the War of Greater East Asia is to make sacrifices for the sake of the Anglo-American cause. If Chungking is an independent State and possesses sovereign rights as it claims it does, its submission to such treatment is surely the gravest reflection on its honor. From the anti-Axis conferences frequently held in Washington and Quebec, Chiang Kai-shek was excluded. Chungking was consistently denied a voice in the conduct of the war while being called upon to make heavy sacrifices for the Anglo-American cause.

At any rate, there is no impugning the fact that up to the Quebec Conference, Chungking's appeals and entreaties that anti-Axis attention be directed primarily against Japan had met with little response from America and Britain. Chungking's resentment went on growing in the circumstances. On the other hand, America's isle-to-isle operations made little progress before Japan's terrific resistance, despite the enormous loss of her fighting strength. In Burma, the first anti-Axis counter-offensive proved a dismal failure, and the recovery of Burma, on which Chungking pinned high hopes, became hopeless.

In the meantime, the construction work in the occupied areas of Greater East Asia has made steady progress, and, with the passing of time, Japan's impregnable position has become increasingly consolidated. Burma and the Philippines have attained independence, and the Indian National Army was organized under Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership. In this way, Chungking's position in East Asia has become more and more isolated, while, on the contrary, the Nanking Government under President Wang Ching-wei has become steadily strengthened. On January 9 last year, the Nanking Government declared war upon America and Britain, and Japan carried out her new China policy at the same time, under which she abolished unequal treaties and retroceded her concessions in fulfilment of her open pledges. In this new situation, there was a steady growth of peace sentiment in the districts under Chungking's rule, despite the rigorous steps taken by the Chungking leaders to muzzle the press, and there was a marked increase in the number of Chungking officers and men who joined the peace camp. This state of affairs alarmed America and Britain, who, fearing that the situation, if left to take its own course, might cause Chiang Kai-shek's resistance against Japan to collapse, took steps to mobilize a large transport planes for the Sino-Indian route to carry airplanes and war materials to the interior of China. On their homeward trips these planes carried Chungking troops to India. The airplanes and war materials thus carried to China have chiefly been for th benefit of the American forces in China which are either under Stilwell or under Chennault; they have not been intended for the good of the Chungking army. In exchange for these shipments, America and Britain took tens of thousands of Chungking troops to India to put them on the foremost line in the projected operations for the recovery of Burma.

Tried to Placate Chiang

Politically, America and Britain tried to placate Chungking and other disgruntled allies by faking up specious post-war programs. At the Three-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers, called at Moscow, at which Chungking was not formally represented, a joint declaration of three participating Powers was issued, strangely enough, in the name of the four Powers.

Soon after his recent arrival at his post at New Delhi, Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, visited Chungking to confer with Chiang Kai-shek in regard to future strategical plans. This interview was evidently not successful, for we learn that not a single dinner party was given in honor of Mountbatten during his stay at Chungking for four days. After Mountbatten's return to his post, Major General Somerville, who had been sent to India via Australia on a mission connected with war supplies, returned to America, and acting on his recommendations, President Roosevelt sent Major-General Patrick J. Hurley to Chungking as his personal representative. Britain has also dispatched Lieutenant-General Carlton de Wiart to Chungking.

Hurley held the post of Secretary for War from 1929 to 1933, and he was recently Minister to Australia. In his latter capacity he is said to have done much to Americanize Australia. Carlton de Wiart is also a man of ability. At the time of the surrender of the Badoglio regime in Italy, he is said to have played an important part, though surreptitious, under instructions from Winston Churchill. The motives underlying the appointment of these high officers of known competence to Chungking by America and Britain can easily be imagined. Sir Horace James Seymour, the British Ambassador to Chungking, is now home to report on conditions in Chungking. When these facts are weighed in conjunction with the recent invitation extended by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill to Chiang Kai-shek to attend the Cairo Conference, it is fairly certain that relations of America and Britain with Chungking have been developing phases far from reassuring.

Causing Foe Anxiety

The increasing difficulties besetting the Anglo-American Pacific operations, combined with the daily growth of the firm union of Greater East Asia, are causing America and Britain a good deal of anxiety. They have been regarding with much apprehension the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India, the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, which has rendered Chungking's further resistance against Japan absolutely meaningless, and the convocation in Tokyo of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, at which the historic Joint Declaration was adopted to vindicate the righteous cause of the East Asiatic nations to the world. They have been anxious to do something to allay Chungking's discontent, as otherwise it may desert the anti-Axis camp to make Japan's position all the more impregnable. This was an opportunity for Chungking to force its demand on America and Britain. In fact, Chungking has recently been adopting a strong attitude in its dealings with its selfish partners. Some people regard this as evidence of the relative increase of the importance of Chungking's position in the anti-Axis camp, but such a view is evidently mistaken. Instead of its position being strengthened, Chungking is falling, as ever before, into an abyss, as it is bound to, so long as it does not give up its foolish policy of resistance against Japan. It is simply the changes in the objective circumstances of East Asia—chiefly the development of the war situation in Greater East Asia and the closer union of Greater East Asiatic nations—which have made their position more unstable than ever that have induced America and Britain to resort to the policy of humoring Chungking. That unconditional surrender is the only fate which is in store for Chungking as well as for all other members of the anti-Axis camp goes without saying.

At any rate, America and Britain have no alternative but to appeal to Chungking's vanity by representing its position within the anti-Axis camp as very important, so as to retain it on their side. They also feel the necessity of leading Chungking along the road fixed upon by themselves. This accounts for the dispatch to Chungking of Hurley and Wiart. It is, however, open to grave doubt whether things will really turn out as they wish. For one thing, Chungking sentiment toward America and Britain is not very friendly. Nor are the interests of America and Britain in perfect accord in their relations with Chungking.

Bitter in Criticisms

Lin Yu-tang, a noted Chinese writer of American education, who returned to China from America in October last year, has been bitter against America and Britain in his criticism of Anglo-American arbitrary and presumptuous attitude. He declares that the idea of racial discrimination will remain deep-rooted in the Anglo-American mind after their abolition of unequal treaties. We also find that no less a person than Kung Hsiang-hsi, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, went so far as to assert, in his denunciation of the Anglo-American world policy, that, unless they renounced the idea of racial discrimination and the ambition of domination which they still held stoutly, permanent peace would be out of the question. The Chinese Communist Party is also complaining of the failure of America to give the aid promised. In view of the ugly feeling which is thus prevalent in some Chungking quarters toward them, it would be a mistake for America and Britain to think that Chungking would remain a puppet in their hands forever.

After all is said and one, it is absolutely certain that America and Britain are not fighting Japan for the sake of Chungking's or China's independence and sovereignty or for the emancipation of Greater East Asia. It is for the purpose of throwing East Asia into greater confusion in order to gratify their own ambition that they are fighting. It is simply as a matter of expediency that they are making use of Chungking. Their ultimate object is to defeat the new order which Japan is aiming to establish in East Asia and to effect a partition of Greater East Asia into colonies under Anglo-American domination. They started the war in the sanguine expectation that Japan would prove an easy conquest, but contrary to their expectations, Japan occupied all British, American and Dutch possessions in East Asia during the first half year of the war. This turn of events greatly alarmed America and Britain, who are now quite helpless in the face of the grim reality that Japan's position is growing daily more impregnable. There was miscalculation both on the part of America and Britain and on that of Chungking. The former committed the mistake of over-estimating Chungking's fighting strength, while the latter rated Japan's actual strength so low that it thought that she would be defeated easily by America and Britain. This mutual miscalculation threw them into each other's arms. Very weak is their common front which, formed as it was simply from motives of expediency, has no righteous cause to serve. Chiang Kai-shek must needs pay dearly for the abnormality of the common cause which he makes with America and Britain. The only way for China to survive the present ordeal is to cooperate with Japan to establish Asia for the Asiatics. If Chiang Kai-shek has China's true interests at heart at all, it is well for him to read carefully the Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. America and Britain are also well advised to realize from the firm unity of the East Asiatic the Assembly that it is absolutely impossible for them to defeat Asia and Asiatics.

New International Law

Must Be Based Upon Conditions Peculiar to East Asia Which Will Lead to Mutual Prosperity

By SHIGEJIRO TABATA
Assistant Professor at Kyoto Imperial University
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

The State is not subject to any objective restrictions, nor is it bound by anything. It is the State which finds rationality in itself. It is conceived as a general State which is detached from restrictions and thus international legal relations came to be understood as free agreements between such States in an abstract and general form.

This abstract nature of the concept of the State is clearly shown by the principle of State equality which is considered as one of the fundamental principles of modern international law. Even so, scholars have various interpretations for it. There are those who hold that States are equal before law, and that States are entitled to an equal treatment regarding their rights and obligations before international law. Others regard this equality to mean the equality of their legal positions, indicating that all States have the same rights and obligations. There are still others who maintain the principle to mean the equality of international capacities of States, in other words, all States have an equal capacity to form international legal relations.

Meant Equality

It may be stated, however, that despite such various interpretations of the principle of State equality, at first the principle meant the equality of States before international law, but gradually it came to mean the equality of international legal capacity on the part of States, because the former interpretation came to contradict the actual facts. Despite this change in the interpretation of the principle of State equality an absolute conception of equality remains. States are equal simply because they are States, without regard to their actual positions or capacities, whether they have a common culture, population, land or resources. Such an absolute conception of State equality is possible only when States are taken in abstracto by detaching them from all historical and social context. This is shown by the process of ideological development from Thomas Hobbes to Pufendorf, Thomasius, Wolff and Vattel, all of whom believed in man's state of nature as expounded by Hobbes, in their interpretation of the principle of State equality.

It was Pufendorf who, for the first time, clarified his principle in modern international law. His theory starts from Hobbes' conception of man's state of nature in which all men are equal to one another. In part, Pufendorf says:

"Prior to the coming of artificial contracts or deeds, all men could act with absolute freedom, without being restricted by the pleasure or power of others." But, Hobbes' state of nature was a condition of conflict, that of Pufendorf was a state of peace, because man is conceived by the latter as a rational being directed by the command of rationality. Thus, according to Pufendorf's ideas, an international society which lacks a political organization is in a kind of state of nature.

Similar Ideas Expressed

States being corporate personalities occupy a position similar to that of individuals. Therefore, the States also must be equal to one another in their state of nature. Similar ideas are expressed by both Thomasius and Wolff. According to Wolff, "all States by nature are equal. They may be conceived as free individual personalities who live in the state of nature. Just as all men are equal by nature, all States must be so." Vattel says: "Since men are equal by nature and enjoy equal rights and obligations, the States, composed of men of free personalities mutually existing in the state of nature, are also equal and enjoy equal rights and obligations. In this case, difference in the powers of States does not constitute any question. Just as a giant and dwarf are men, so big and small States are States. A small republic is just as sovereign a State as a powerful kingdom."

However, this does not mean that actual States functioning under modern international law have existed in the state of nature. Realistic States have been functioning under the environments brought about by changing times. So that the characteristic legal conception of modern international law is found in taking the States in abstracto, absolutely detached from their historical environments, and in their formation of international legal relations by means of free and voluntary agreements by such abstract States. So long as this fundamental legal idea is recognized, States may form free and separate legal relations through their voluntary agreements notwithstanding contrary principles in internationl law. This is the special composition of modern international law. It is because of this abstract conception of State that the principle of absolute equality of States, without regard to their actual positions or capabilities, is held.

Played Definite Role

It is undeniable that this conception of modern international law has played a definite role in the course of history. Just as the standpoint of innate liberty and equality was stressed in order to destroy the feudal personal relations in the realm of domestic law, such a legal conception was necessary for modern sovereign States to find vindication for their self-assertion in liberating themselves from the authority of Medieval Europe. But it failed to prove a just principle for assuring order in actual international relations after the overthrow of the medieval feudal authority.

It has already been stated that the legal combination of States under the dominance of such a legal conception would not express the highest unified value. This is because such legal combination of States is possible by their free and voluntary agreement, and does not necessarily presuppose the existence of an objective value which essentially unites one State with another.

Walz divides treaties into two groups, namely, object-treaties (Zweckvetrag) and corporate treaties (Gemeinschaftsvertrag). The ideal type of treaty must be the former which is concluded in order to attain some object in view, and which loses the reason of its existence as soon as this object is lost. As a result of the formation of legal relations through the mutual agreement of States without regard to any objective value, the content of such treaties will not be objectively defined. Thus, however objectionable the substance of a treaty may be, so long as the parties concerned agree thereon, it will have its legal validity.

Will Aggravate Inequalities

It is clear beyond doubt that the principle of the absolute equality of States cannot be the principle for adjusting international relations justly, because this principle, having been predicated on the idea of the state of nature absolutely detached from all historical and social conditions, will permit States to act as in a state of nature, and this will result in the aggravation of the actual inequalities among different States. States are not by nature equal. On the contrary, some are more powerful than others because of differences in their population, territory and resources as well as in their national traits and capacities. If left in their innate conditions, the powerful State will become more powerful and the weak State weaker.

The fact that the principle of absolute State equality in modern international law has promoted actual State inequalities is not contradictory but natural, as is shown by R. Piedelievre in explaining the relations between legal equality and actual inequalities:

"It is meaningless to wish to have these actual inequalities abolished, because such inequalities are a natural result of the States' possession of their personality and freedom, and to deny these will be the same as denying the independence of the States. The inequalities are only the outcome of the normal development of States. For this reason the actual inequalities of States, like their legal equality, are based on natural law."

Treaty Must Have Efficacy

In view of the foregoing arguments, it is clear that the legal principle of modern international law cannot be applied to the nations of Greater East Asia, and their legal relations should not be viewed from the standpoint of such a legal conception. Our legal relations must not be formed by free agreements alone with other nations without having any objective value, as presupposed by modern international law. The nations of the common prosperity region should endeavor to form legal relations with each other in full appreciation and consciousness of their mutual fate, and according to the moral ideals of mutual prosperity for all nations, as has been clearly stated in the Joint Declaration adopted by the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. We should abandon the idea that a treaty should have efficacy, however objectionable its content, so long as it is concluded by mutual agreement. The nations of Greater East Asia are united

(Continued on Page 6)

Nippon Times Evening

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Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

Press Comments

Tuesday, February 8

ASAHI—Decision on Battlefield

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Forestalling the Foe

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anti-British Movement

Decision on Battlefield

ASAHI—The discussions, sponsored by this paper on the "Impending Decisive War in Europe" with our correspondents taking part have now ended. The observations, made from various angles, were all interesting and none was without some usefulness in gaining insight into the prevailing situation. The pivotal center of the discussions, so long as Europe was concerned, of course, was Germany.

As we have frequently pointed out, it is decision by the force of arms on a field of battle that primarily determines the course of a war. This, we think, the discussions made abundantly clear. The structure adopted by Home Minister Heinrich Himmler for warring Germany appears to be uplifting not only the morale of the German people behind the lines but also that of the fighting men on the firing lines. Also, in regard to foodstuffs, it is said that the situation is free from concern because of the increased agricultural crop last year. Consequently, the internal collapse of Germany on which the United States and Britain are counting is not to be brought about, in the present state of the country, through any domestic circumstances.

So long as the anti-Axis nations are at war with Germany we must bear in mind that they are not likely to part company in a quarrel even if there should be more or less political conflict over post-war and other problems. When we are engaged in a war of this magnitude and grimness, we must not count on any sudden windfalls.

The essential point, therefore, is to deal such a blow to the main force of the enemy on a field of battle that he will no longer be able to muster a similar force. Naturally, the Germans, fighting, as they must, on two great fronts, are having no easy time.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels says that in the event of the Anglo-Americans attempting to develop a second front, they may enjoy a superiority over the Germans in the number of troops and volume of arms, but the difficulties attending the transportation of troops and maintenance of supplies will be such as to nullify that advantage, making the contest about equal. We hope that the German High Command will exercise its renowned strategic skill to the utmost and mass the necessary weight of armed forces on a field of decisive battle so as to overwhelm the enemy with superior strategy and invincible fighting spirit.

Forestalling the Foe

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The situation in the South Pacific war zone, especially at Rabaul and in the Marshalls area, is growing fiercer and grimmer than ever and the attention of the people has been rivetted on that theater of war. In the Burmese area Imperial Army forces have launched a daring attack on the Anglo-Indian forces agitating in the Buthidaung and Akyab areas from the direction of Buthidaung. The Indian National Army, too, has begun to advance with irresistible impact in cooperation with the Japanese.

The American public has been demanding the Anglo-Indians under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten should quickly begin moving in the Indian Ocean area and on Burma, and that they should divide and smash the Japanese. Public opinion has risen so strongly in this regard as to condemn Mountbatten for cowardice. In such circumstances a force of about 500,000 British troops and sepoys have been raised, reinforced by Chungking troops. It appears that they are supported by over 1,000 planes, American and British, for first-line service. On the Indian Ocean, with Ceylon at the center, the main force of the British Mediterranean fleet appears to have been collected and is awaiting a suitable opportunity to set sail.

The agitations of the Anglo-Indians in the Buthidaung and Akyab areas have suggested that the Mountbatten offensive is in the process of being launched. The Japanese on the alert for just such indications were not likely to miss such an opportunity. Thus they have beaten the enemy to the draw and dealt a painful blow to the British and sepoys in those parts.

In the various Burmese campaigns which the Japanese have fought, including the Nu River operations last year, they have never failed to forestall the enemy whenever they showed a tendency to move against us. Thus in order to frustrate the two-

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

Their Majesties Honor Bulgarian Envoy Peyeff With Palace Audience

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an audience to Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff, who is departing for home shortly, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, at 10:30 a.m. this morning. The Bulgarian Minister was also received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress at the Paulownia Hall.

U.S. SOLONS OPPOSE INCREASED TAX BILL

Defy Roosevelt's Pleas By Passing Measure With Big Cut in Amount

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Disregarding President Franklin Roosevelt's vigorous recommendations, both the Lower and the Upper House of the U.S. Congress passed and presented to the President an increased tax bill of $2,315,000,000 today, whittling down the original bill of $10,500,000,000 submitted by the Treasury Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

Almost immediately upon acceptance of the bill from the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives sharply reduced the bill to $2,100,000,000.

Pointing out that such a radical reduction would create a collapse of the wartime economy plan, Roosevelt strongly recommended the revision of the decision, but both Houses bluntly defied his demands and passed the bill with only a slight increase.

It is now being closely watched in Washington whether or not the President will exercise his power of veto regarding the bill.

A.F.L. Opposes Labor Act

Special

LISBON, February 7.—Opposition to the proposal made by President Franklin Roosevelt for the enactment of the National Service Act was vigorously voiced by the President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, at Kansas City, according to a dispatch from that city.

Green declared that the enactment of the National Service Act which the President has asked would set back the entire war effort.

"One of the major factors," he said, "that will eventually help us win this war is the incontestable superiority of free American labor over slave labor. To deprive American workers of their freedom through the National Service Law would only deprive our country of one of its own main sources of strength."

Nelson Exhorts Workers

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Pointing out the tremendous attrition demanded by the present war, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, made a desperate appeal to American citizens to exert further efforts toward strengthening wartime production in a radio broadcast on February 5, according to a Washington dispatch.

Disclosing the tenseness of the present situation, he declared that in order to replenish say a loss of 60 planes during an air raid, 1,000 plane factory employees working 40 hours a week would be required to exert a full year's effort. Furthermore, one cannon which requires several months' construction becomes useless after a month's use on the front, he added.

Helsinki Raid Sufferers To Be Given State Help

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—The Finnish Government has made an outlay of 500,000 marks to extend relief to the bereaved families of those killed by the Soviet raid of last night on the Finnish capital of Helsinki, it is reported from the capital.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—Following the air raid in the evening of February 6, Soviet air units again bombed Helsinki from midnight to about 3:30 a.m. this morning, it is reported.

It is reported from Helsinki that the Soviet raid of last night was directed solely at the city's residential quarters and non-military objectives. A Finnish paper, Kauppalehti, wrote that the Soviet terror raid has sharply brought upon the Finnish people what to expect in the event of a Bolshevist victory in the present war and greatly intensified the determination of the citizens.

BOSE IS CONFIDENT AS AZAD HIND ARMY MOVES INTO ACTION

We Will Not Stop Until Our Flag Is Fluttering In Delhi, Netaji States

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 7.—Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in a statement issued in his capacity as Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army declared that with the Indian Army now pushing toward it's destination, "We shall go on fighting till our flag is fluttering in India's metropolis."

The Netaji ridiculed the enemy propagandists who had asserted that he and his army would be unable to advance toward its destination, declaring, "He laughs best who laughs last."

Regarding the future activities of the Indian National Army, Mr. Bose said, "I shall not say much at this stage but let events speak for themselves," adding, "We shall go on fighting and toiling till our flag is fluttering in India's metropolis."

Statement Follows

Netaji Bose's statement follows:

"Since the time of the announcement regarding the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj—the Indian National Army—was made several months ago, enemy propagandists have been trying to tell the Indian people as well as the British-Indian army in India that the Indian National Army does not exist and that it is only a propaganda stunt.

"In December last year the headquarters of the Azad Hind Army opened their own broadcasting station and from that station the officers and men of the Indian National Army began to broadcast regularly in their own names. This made the enemy propagandists extremely uneasy and uncomfortable and they, therefore, resorted to new propaganda tactics. They put out a false story to the world that I had promised to reach Delhi with my army before the end

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

QUAKES STILL CONTINUING IN BOLI AREA OF TURKEY

1,548 Dead as Tremors Rock Anatolia District

Special

LISBON, February 7.—Further earthquakes rocked Boli in the Anatolia district on Monday, bringing the death toll up to 1,548, according to a report received here.

The new earthquake-stricken area is located 140 miles east of Istanbul.

It will be recalled that the Anatolia district was first hit by a devastating temblor on February 1 when in the city of Gered alone more than 514 persons were killed and 328 injured.

3,000 Quake Victims

Special

LISBON, February 7.—The death toll from the earthquake which hit the Ankara district two weeks ago is now over 3,000, according to unofficial estimates, reports a dispatch from Ankara.

It was also feared that the toll may be considerably higher since scores of mountainous villages in the epicentral zone are snowbound.

The first estimates gave the death toll at 900 but reports said that minor tremors continue with the latest one registered at 4:40 p.m. today resulting in the collapse of many houses which were previously damaged.

Soviets Bomb Helsinki

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—Regarding the bombing of Helsinki by Soviet planes yesterday evening, Finnish Government authorities announced as follows today, according to Helsinki reports.

"A powerful formation of Soviet planes made a fierce air raid on Helsinki on the evening of February 6, and dropped large quantities of explosive and incendiary bombs on various sections of the city."

1,347 Catholic Priests Killed

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—Catholic priests who were killed by anti-Axis bombings in Italy reached 1,347 up to November, 1943, including 200 bishops, according to Catholic newspapers, it is reported from Rome.

Manchou Ruler Sends Message of Thanks To Emperor of Japan

Special

HSINKING, February 7.—On the occasion of the 38th birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, yesterday, His Imperial Majesty dispatched a message of appreciation for the felicitation received from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo also sent messages of thanks to the heads of the National Government of China, Germany, Rumania and Thailand from whom His Imperial Majesty had received congratulatory messages.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 7

In the Nikopol area, the enemy continued his attacks with strong forces. Our troops, however, repelled all enemy attacks and in counter-thrusts threw back some enemy fighting groups which had filtered in.

In the area between Kirovograd and Belaya Tserkov, numerous Soviet attacks were unsuccessful with the exception of local dents. The enemy suffered heavy casualties and lost 21 tanks.

All enemy attacks west of Polonoye were foiled. Two Soviet battalions were wiped out by a German panzer division. South of the Pripjet swamps, our troops are engaged in fighting with several cavalry units.

Reich Units Score

At Vitebsk and south of the Beresina, the Soviets continued with superior forces their attempts to break through. Our divisions in these two fighting sectors after embittered fighting, achieved another great defensive success.

Fighting is still in progress north of Nevel where the Soviets yesterday attacked with strong forces, supported by tanks.

Between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, German enterprises were successful after numerous enemy attacks had been repulsed. Residential quarters of the Finnish capital were attacked last night by Soviet aircraft.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, a fighting group of Lower Silesian riflemen, East Prussian grenadiers and units of a Luftwaffe filed division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hilgendorff, excelled by special bravery.

3 Enemy Ships Hit

All was quiet at the bridgehead of Nettuno. German artillery units with observed effect shelled enemy ships off the beachheads. One enemy destroyer and two medium-sized transports were severely damaged when German bombers attacked the landing place off Anzio during the night preceding February 6.

Northwest of Cassino, American formations the whole day long continued their massed attacks, supported by artillery fire but all these attacks were foiled in embittered fighting at close quarters with the enemy suffering heavy losses. In the other sectors of the front, the day was quiet with the exception of reconnaissance and artillery activity on both sides.

Altogether, 12 enemy aircraft were shot down over German-occupied western Europe.

2,100 Prisoners Taken

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—Since the landing of anti-Axis forces at Nettuno, Italy, German troops captured 2,100 enemy soldiers as war prisoners, and also destroyed 66 tanks, according to German military authorities.

Smashing Blows Dealt Bandits in Shantung

Domei

TSINGTAO, February 7.—Imperial Forces operating daily against Chungking and Communist bandits in the eastern and southern mountain regions of Shantung Province have gained the following results in the past one month from December 26 to January 25.

Number of battles fought, 67; enemy strength encountered, 17,502; enemy military installations smashed, one arsenal and one storehouse; enemy dead abandoned, 1,455; prisoners taken, 164; war trophies captured, three light trench mortars, five light machine guns, two automatic rifles, 521 rifles, 20,812 rounds of rifles shots, 21 pistols, 62 pistol shots, 1,536 hand grenades and others.

NIPPON NAVY EAGLES HIT CUTACONDA BASE; CONVOY ALSO RAIDED

Foe's Ships Attacked In Bengal Bay; Burma Offensive Is Launched

WAR BULLETIN

Taung Bazaar Occupied

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeastern Asia made the following announcement, today, regarding the war situation in the Arakan area:

"The counter-attacks of the Japanese Forces on the Arakan front were increased on February 5. Taking advantage of an unguarded moment of an anti-Axis patrol unit, the Japanese, in a swift and furious attack occupied Taung Bazaar. Severe fighting continued up to the night of the same day.

On the following day, the Japanese continued furious onslaughts in the area southwest of Taung Bazaar.

Domei

PENANG, February 7.—Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force, at dawn of February 5, attacked and bombed enemy military establishments at Cutaconda, 120 miles southwest of Chatrapur on the coast of Bay of Bengal, India, and set ablaze three places.

Furthermore, discovering enemy warships escorting a convoy cruising along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, our Naval Wild Eagles promptly attacked them.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base unharmed.

New Drives Unleashed

The Japanese Forces in the Burma area, that had been holding themselves in readiness against the enemy forces that had recently shown signs of activity, took the initiative on February 4, upon completing their preparations for advance, and opened a daring offensive operation for annihilating the enemy at Buthidaung.

Since the organization of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia and the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as the commander-in-chief, the anti-Axis camp has been loudly propagandizing its plan for a counter-offensive against Burma, and it was expected that the attack would be started immediately upon the close of the rainy season. But, the enemy plan did not materialize, as the preparations had not progressed smoothly. As a result, much time was wasted.

However, the enemy was active behind the front line, and it seemed that efforts were being made for the adjustment of air bases, the distribution of land and air units, and other preparations for the offensive. As the dry season approached the enemy became nervous.

Enemy Seen Active

The activity of enemy forces on the other side of Buthidaung and Maungdaw, or in North Burma became particularly notable since the end of last year. The enemy seemed to be attempting to gain advancing points for the planned offensive. Moreover, scouting operations became active on the both sides.

Along with these land operations, enemy air raids on Burma have also become persistent. During January, the enemy planes that attacked this area reached as many as 3,150 and our Army Eagles have been dealing them heavy blows.

With the ripening of the battle situation in the Burmese-Indian frontier our forces on February took the initiative in commencing an attack to forestall the enemy. Our Army Air Units cooperated with the land forces, smashing enemy air units and cutting off its rear supply lines.

The Provisional Government of India, that had advanced into Burma previously had the Azad Hind Army cooperate with the Japanese

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

Ships Regime Activity

Special

LISBON, February 7.—The Argentine Mercantile Marine announced today that after a brief interruption shipping activities have again been resumed on all routes, according to a Buenos Aires report. It was disclosed that the Argentine ships will sail without any warship protection but that they will bear all the marks of identification.

AMIDST THE JUNGLES, somewhere on the Indo-Burma front, a group of Japanese soldiers make plans for a new drive against the enemy who are now facing demoralization in face of the determined offensive newly launched by the Imperial Forces since February 4. (Passed by War Ministry)

Disaster Awaits Enemy in Burma Area As Japanese Grasp Battle Initiative

Azad Hind Army Is Also On the March Toward Objective—Chittagong

Domei

RANGOON, February 7.—The Japanese Army authorities in Burma spoke on the war situation in the said area as follows:

"Last spring the enemy, clamoring for the recapture of Burma, opened stealthy movements in the Arakan area; but it is recalled that the enemy, meeting with our counter-offensive, was annihilated in the disaster of Arakan and withdrew. Thereafter, the enemy has been sticking to the execution of his illusionary dreams, and, instigating the Chungking regime, has been employing an expeditionary force in Yunnan Province and planning gradually to advance from the upper reaches of the Nu River toward Northern Burma.

However, in the early part of October, the enemy was forestalled by our crack troops and was decisively and miserably defeated, and his counter-offensive spirit was crushed. Thus brought into a desperate position, the enemy was forced to concentrate his main efforts in his defenses in the Eastern bank of the Nu River. It is also a well-known fact that when the expeditionary force was thus placed in such a miserable position and the Anglo-Americans attempted to Americanize it, the commander of the Expeditionary Force, General Chen Cheng, resigned under protest.

No sooner had Mountbatten's Military Headquarters in Southeast Asia at last been organized, than the enemy, in his over-fretfulness, again attempted to advance. With the 14th British Army's main strength and a tank unit and guns, he advanced to the Maungdaw-Buthidaung line north of Akyab. Owing to this advance toward Maungdaw, which our side had abandoned as being of no strategic value, the joy on the enemy was extremely great and frenzied; and as though some real great feat had been accomplished, Prime Minister Churchill in person send a congratulatory telegram. It was truly laughable to the extreme.

"At the same time our forces, fully aware of the enemy's design, and in full and close collaboration with the Indian National Army which is advancing with the burning enthusiasm for the independence of its motherland, strengthened its positions, and marked time without taking any action.

"On the auspicious day of February 4, the bean-throwing festival, at last the move to drive out the enemy was started. The order was given, and all units started concerted attacks. With a burning fighting spirit, our forces, after smashing the local enemy, are on their advance toward X X, strategic enemy base. Moreover, the fighting spirit of the Indian National Army is extremely fierce. Intending to capture Chittagong, the fortress of Bengal Province, at one stroke, they are continuing their march resolutely. A second Arakan disaster for the enemy is close at hand now.

Admits Difficulties

Special

LISBON, February 7.—The insuperable difficulties of the Burma campaign arising from topographical obstacles, the breach in relations between the Indian and Chungking armies and lack of sufficient equipment were admitted by a London weekly, Great Britain and the East, according to a dispatch received from London.

Commenting on the slowness of the operations in the Burma area, the weekly stated that there is a definite need for patience on the part of the anti-Axis public. It admitted that unless greater quantities of equipment can be released for the Asiatic front—equipment required being naval—there can be no effective operation in Burma.

The journal frankly deplored the loose link between the British-Indian forces and the Chungking armies which "still have to be forged." Another obstacle, blocking Lord Mountbatten, the weekly declared, was the terrain "with twice the area of France and with infinitely more natural difficulties to overcome."

Soviet Gold Arrives In Iran to Repay Loan

Special

LISBON, February 7.—The first remittance of gold from the Soviet State Bank to Teheran in accordance with the terms of the Soviet-Iranian agreement of March 17, 1943, has arrived in that city, according to a Teheran dispatch.

Under this treaty, which is similar to the agreement between Britain and Iran, the Soviet Union and Britain have agreed that 60 per cent of all Iran's advances to enable them to maintain their forces in Iran and for other expenses which they might incur there, was to be repaid in gold, the remaining 40 per cent being repayable in sterling and dollars.

Up to the present, the dispatch stated, Iran has received from South Africa gold shipments which have been credited to Britain.

Otokichi Mikami, Author, Passes at Saitama Home

Otokichi Mikami, well known writer, passed away at his home in Kasukabe, Saitama Prefecture, at 3:30 a.m. on Monday. He was 54 years old.

Private funeral services will be observed at his home and the regular funeral ceremonies will take place a little later in Tokyo, the date of which is not yet settled.

A native of Sakurai-mura, Katsushika-gun, Saitama Prefecture, Mr. Mikami was a graduate of the Department of English Literature of Waseda University. His works included many popular novels.

During the past few years, ill health had prevented him from taking up his pen and he moved to his present abode in September last year from Tokyo. Mr. Mikami's wife, Mrs. Shigure Hasegawa, authoress, died in May 1941.

FOE BASES POUNDED BY NIPPON AIR UNITS IN CONTINUAL RAIDS

Sea Eagles Active Over Mono, Bougainville, New Britain Island Areas

WAR BULLETINS

Cape Gloucester Base Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—On the night of February 6, Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units surprise-raided the enemy positions at Cape Merkus as well as Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island. After heavily blasting their objectives, the Sea Eagles returned to their base safely.

Finschhafen Base Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—The Naval Wild Eagles attacked enemy airfields in the area of Finschhafen on New Guinea Island on the night of February 6. Carrying out effective bombing, the Japanese planes succeeded in blasting two places of the enemy positions with numerous direct hits. In this attack, one of our planes has not yet returned to the base.

Enemy Convoy Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—The Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force vigorously attacked an enemy convoy in the Vitiaz Strait lying between New Britain and New Guinea Islands on the night of February 6. After severe bombing, of the enemy craft, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Ambon Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 8.—A formation of 14 enemy planes of unidentified category came attacking our positions at Ambon on Amboina Island on the night of February 4. Promptly intercepting them, our Garrison Forces stationed there repulsed all the raiders with furious anti-aircraft fire. No damage was sustained by our side.

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 7.—Detecting an enemy convoy in the Borgen Bay area, Imperial Naval Air Units on February 4 attacked it and damaged one medium-sized enemy transport.

On the evening of the same day, the Naval Wild Eagles stormed over the enemy airfield on Mono Island. Defying the resistance of the enemy fighter plane units, our Eagles blasted two places in addition to setting ablaze two other places.

Furthermore, Units of the Imperial Japanese Naval Air Force attacked the enemy airfield at Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island, and set aflame four places.

From midnight of February 5 to the dawn of February 6, our Naval Air Units again surprise-raided the foe airfield on Mono Island, where three places were blasted and set ablaze.

At daybreak of February 6, Imperial Naval Air Units raided the enemy airfield and ground units in the sector of Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island and severely blasted their objectives.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base after conducting these daring attacks.

Moslems to Turn Farmers

Domei

TSITSIHAR, February 7.—The Mohammedans, residing at Tsitsihar, Manchoukuo, will take up group agricultural colonization in consonance with the first line undertaking of the national policy. Making known their intentions to the Concordia Association, the Moslems have requested the aid of the Association's good offices.

In reponse to the request, the authorities have selected 200 chobu of arable land on the outskirts of Tsitsihar and it is expected that the Mohammedan settlers will be transported to the site by April.

TEXTILE OUTPUT SET TO FILL WAR NEEDS

Clothing Details Given By Board of Information In Communique, Monday

In accordance with a planned system for clothing in the 1944 fiscal year, the production of textiles is to be restricted, on the whole, to munitions, to materials contributing to the increase of the fighting strength of the nation including materials for industrial production and transportation and to articles required by workers, materials for mending clothes, clothing for expectant mothers, infants, articles required for hygienic purposes and highly consumptive and essential articles of clothing, it was announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. on Monday.

Beginning April, therefore, the clothing distribution system will be based on 40 points for persons of 30 years of age or over and 50 points for those below 30. Special clothing tickets are to contain 50 points each.

The following is the communique of the Board of Information on the new clothing system:

Details of System

"The draft scheme for the assurance of the supply of textile articles in the 1944 fiscal year has been fixed as follows:

"(1) Policy. In view of the increase in military requirements accompanying the development of the war and the prevailing textile situation, it is intended that the supply of textile articles should be projected in such a way that the demand for military purposes and for other purposes necessary to increase the fighting strength of the nation should be fully covered, so as to contribute to the successful prosecution of the war, and in such a way that the purchase of new clothes on the part of the people should be checked as much as possible; the highest possible use be made of clothing already in the people's possession through mending and other means and every simplification made in the clothing of the people, at the same time assuring the adequate supply of all clothing required by the people in the present decisive war state of the country.

"(2) Essential Points. (a) The textile articles to be produced in the 1944 fiscal year are to be restricted to munitions; materials that will contribute to the increase of the fighting strength of the nation, including materials needed in the production of essential goods and materials required for transportation, and materials needed by the people in their daily life of the following descriptions: (i) articles used by workers; (ii) materials for mending clothes; (iii) articles used by expectant mothers and infants and those for hygienic uses and (iv) essential clothing materials with particularly consumption coefficient. These are to be produced on a planned basis and special care is to be taken to assure the adequate supply of articles used by workers and materials for mending.

"(b) Special considerations are to be exercised in regard to the supply of the raw materials needed, equipment, labor and electric power and to handling in transit in order to assure the planned production of textile articles in the 1944 fiscal year.

"(c) In view of the marked decrease envisaged in the volume of supply of clothing articles required by the people in the 1944 fiscal year, appropriate measures are to be taken to regulate the peripheral distributive structure, if needed to assure smoothness of supply and maintenance of the official prices.

Distribution of Tickets

"(d) The clothing tickets are to be distributed in the 1944 fiscal year in accordance with the following scheme:

"(i) Irrespective of metropolis, city, town or village, each ticket is to contain the following number of points:

"I. Ordinary Clothing Ticket

"(A) For persons of 30 (ordinal system of counting age) years of age or over ....40 points

"(B) For persons below 30 (ordinal system) years of age 50 points

"II. Special Clothing Ticket..... 50 points

"(ii) Small Restriction Ticket. In accordance with the suppliable volume of textiles in the 1944 fiscal year, small restriction tickets are to be issued for the following articles to the following quantities, besides which restriction tickets without fixed articles or fixed quantities are to be issued as hitherto:

"(I). Towels or "tenugui," one ticket for one. (II). "Tabi" or stockings, two tickets for one pair each.

Benefits Mothers, Infants

"Small restriction tickets are to be added besides the above for expectant mothers and infants for the sake of their hygiene.

"(I). Flannel. One ticket for 1.3 yards. (II). Bleached cotton cloth. One ticket for 10 feet.

"(iii) Period of Effect. The ordinary tickets are to be good beginning April 1, 1944 for two years, while no particular period is set for small restriction tickets.

"(iv) Date of Distribution. April, 1944.

"(v) Distribution of Special Adjustment Clothing Ticket. In special cases where the points granted under the 1944 system prove really inadequate, special adjustment clothing tickets are to be granted to a restricted amount in accordance with the prevailing clothing situation.

"(vi) In order to facilitate purchase of cloth for mending, the fixed number of points may be increased up to a certain extent when on sale as piecegoods."

SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER with the formidable Japanese Units that are now engaging the enemy on the border areas of their motherland, these gallant Indian troopers have started their drive for the liberation of their country from the despotic rule of Britain. (Passed by War Ministry)

Interesting People

Device Invented to Recover Iron Dust Waste

A gardener, Seima Namikawa, living in Nara City, has invented a device whereby the iron dust resulting from the friction of the brakes may be recovered for another cycle of valuable usage, according to an article appearing in Tokyo Shimbun. The amount of iron dust hitherto allowed to be wasted runs up to an enormous figure when calculated through long years.

Mr. Namikawa first got his idea of iron dust recovery when he noticed that plants growing along the railways gradually died out. From a professional standpoint his curiosity was greatly aroused. After careful investigation, he learned that particles of iron dust thrown off by trains and street cars were the cause of the plant deaths.

Ever since he became aware of the fact that so much iron dust settled on the spaces near the railways, he wondered if this waste iron dust could not be saved to contribute toward strengthening the nation's fighting power. He rounded up the assistance of his three sons to concoct a device of some means for saving this enormous iron dust waste.

Finally, he completed a device last summer and immediately requested a trial of the Kwansai Kyuko Tetsudo Kaisha. The trial usage proved that 30 per cent of the iron dust could be recovered without any hindrance whatever to the operation of the trains or the cars. A little later Mr. Namikawa took out a patent on his invention.

Greatly encouraged by the comparatively good results, the amateur inventor searched for further improvements on his contrivance. A year's diligent application and study brought the reward of more improvements and better efficiency.

On December 22 of last year, he applied for assistance in the practical diffusion of his device to the Imperial Society of Invention. The Society responded enthusiastically to the inventor's request by rendering him positive support.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in view of the good trial results obtained on railways in Nara Prefecture, extending over a period of 10 months, is also backing the wide usage of the device.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's attention was called to the iron dust saving invention. Greatly impressed by the earnest efforts of a gardener in a field outside the sphere of his own vocation, the Prime Minister presented Mr. Namikawa with a sum of money on January 31 in recognition of the value of the device, which when attached to all the trains and street cars throughout Japan will mean recovering approximately 60,000,000 kwan of iron dust annually.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

front strategy of the enemy from the Pacific and the Burma area, the Japanese have taken to this new offensive. There can be no doubt of the importance of this offensive to the Pacific situation and to the whole course of the war. We are delighted to learn from the Imperial Headquarters, communique on the new offensive that the campaign is progressing quite satisfactorily and at the same time we pray that the Indian National Army, for the first time on the field and in cooperation with the Japanese, will enjoy the success which they so eminently merit.

Anti-British Movement

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The British who have been fighting on the strength of Soviet sacrifices are now in a position where they must make political concessions to the Kremlin as its natural consequence. Thus, the British abandoned the Yugoslavian refugee regime and recognized the "Tito" regime.

Britain, in committing acts of treachery to the minor nations she has taken under her wings, has exposed to the world the fact that the Atlantic Charter is nothing but an instrument of deceit for sacrificing the weaker nations to the convenience of the stronger. It is only natural, therefore, that the components of the British Empire, which have been faithfully cooperating with British war efforts, should have been shocked and roused from their blind lethargy and to have broken out with demands for independence, thus shaking the British Empire to its foundations.

Witness the intensifying movement in Egypt for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. This movement not only demands the complete independence of Egypt from Britain but that the United States should guarantee that independence. Ecliff Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador to London, has expressed himself in such strong terms as: "If no revision is made in the treaty, there is fear of Anglo-Egyptian relations falling into a grave crisis before long." He is even demanding the immediate grant of independence. The British authorities may resort to their usual measures of suppression, but since the demand is legitimate and most fiercely put forward, such measures are calculated only to add fuel to the anti-British fire.

Having burnt her fingers in the Indian issue, Britain is now in a quandary in North Africa. In panic, London is having Lord Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, propose a strengthening of the British Empire. This, too, is only fanning the flames of anti-British fire, just as the Smuts declaration had done. Prime Minister William L. MacKenzie King of Canada has stated that the Canadian Parliament can never countenance such a proposal. "Canada desires friendly relations and cooperation with all peace-loving nations." In this wise he has administered a kick to the Halifax proposal. Who can say that this tendency will not spread to Australia and New Zealand?

Britain has come to a really insurmountable impasse. In her fright over the increasing influence of the Soviet Union, she must expercise her traditional diplomacy of selfishness. But this is only alienating minor nations which have looked up to her for protection. This is all the more so as she is resorting to intimidation and violence to attain her ends. Thus she is digging a wider and wider grave for herself, until finally she will find herself unable to safeguard her own existence.

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Bose Is Confident As Azad Hind Army Moves Into Action

(Continued from Page 1)

of 1943 and on that false story they began to issue radio commentaries every day saying that I had failed to redeem my promise.

"The object of this new propaganda offensive against me was to hide Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's failure to start the much advertised offensive for reconquering Burma.

Promises Redeemed

"I have already replied to the enemy propagandists by saying that I had made no promise to them or to their master—the British Government—and that whatever promises I had made to my countrymen have been either redeemed already, or will be redeemed in the fulness of time. I also declared to the whole world that during the last 12 months we have been working according to plan and that we have been advancing from one success to another.

"Only one thing about which any complaint can be made is that our timetable has been slightly delayed. When the Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and of the Supreme Command of the Indian National Army were removed from Shonan to Burma in the first weeks of January, there was nervousness and panic in Delhi.

"Enemy propagandists, thereupon, had to discover new methods of hiding their discomfiture. Not being able to hide the existence of the Indian National Army any longer, they started abusing me and my army and began to assert that this army has not been able to advance toward its destination. But, he laughs best who laughs last.

"Regarding the future activities of the Indian National Army, I shall not say much at this stage, but let events speak for themselves. I shall only say this, that we are working according to plan and that in the fulness of time we will be able to redeem the solemn pledge to liberate our motherland. We have full confidence in our strength—we have complete faith in our allies and we have unbounded optimism regarding national victory. We shall go on toiling and fighting till our flag is fluttering in India's metropolis."

Move Underway to Oust Catroux From Algiers

Special

LISBON, February 7.—Fierce internal struggle within the De Gaullist camp in Algiers is rapidly coming to a head, with the movement gaining ground to oust General George Catroux from his present position as Governor-General of Algiers, according to a dispatch from London, quoting British correspondents stationed in Algiers.

It is expected that changes will be effected imminently within the Algiers Committee. The rumors have it, the dispatch declared, that Catroux, though remaining a member of the Algiers Committee, will be definitely deprived of his influence. At any case, it is anticipated that he will be appointed Governor-General of Morocco, succeeding General Gabriel Puaux, or will be made to accept a diplomatic post abroad as a means of keeping him as far as possible from Algiers.

The prospective successor to Catroux is Henri Dastier, the dispatch stated.

Britain Likely to Put More Pressure on Spain

Special

LISBON, February 7.—A London dispatch quoted "some diplomats" as predicting a showdown with Spain within two weeks as the British press has demanded "strong action" to ensure that Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco abides by "the principles of neutrality."

The dispatch indicated that the British Government in a concerted action initiated by the United States Government is planning to put heavier pressure on Spain in order to force the latter to abandon its neutrality in view of the Spanish Cabinet's decision late last week to resolutely adhere to neutrality despite foreign pressure.

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MOUNTBATTEN'S FAILURE IRES CHUNGKING PRESS

Sees Delay Increasing Suffering, Hardships

Special

LISBON, February 7.—Chungking's impatience over the failure of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, in launching the much vaunted counter-offensive against the Japanese occupied Burma area is reflected in an editorial by the National Herald, a Chungking journal, according to a dispatch received here.

Pointing out that it is generally agreed that a full-scale offensive in the Burma area has yet to come and the Japanese are aware of this, the paper hoped that the campaign will be launched in the near future.

"Any further delay would only prolong the war and would only cause still greater suffering and hardships," the journal stated, obviously referring to the plight of Chungking, militarily and economically, which is brought about by the closure of the Burma Route.

Indian Woman Banned From Making Speeches

Special

LISBON, February 7.—Protests against the British Indian Government's order to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, only member of the Indian National Congress Working Committee to be out of jail on account of her health, directing her not to make public speeches or issue any statement to the press were made in the Central Assembly at New Delhi, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

The debate arose when this order was raised on the motion for adjournment.

Sir Reginald Maxwell, said that the order merely prevented any individual, who is not only a member of an unlawful association, but the only member of that association now at liberty, from pursuing any course of action and propagating views which other members of the Working Committee are prevented from doing and which she alone is in a position to do because she has been released for reasons of health.

U.S. Transport Is Sunk

Special

LISBON, February 7.—A United States transport of an undesignated size, carrying 1,977 soldiers, which was sailing with a convoy in the Mediterranean Sea was torpedoed and sunk, according to a Washington dispatch. Details of the sinking were expected to be released today by the War Shipping Administration.

The dispatch unofficially disclosed that the troop transport was sunk while it was about to be moored to the beach. Part of the survivors were rescued by the United States steamer, Monterey, which was with the same convoy.

Egyptian Consulate Set

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The Egyptian has decided to establish a consulate-general in Moscow today, according to a Cairo dispatch. Meanwhile, the Soviet Government plans to create an information department within its legation in Cairo.

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Nippon Navy Eagles Hit Cutaconda Base; Convoy Also Raided

(Continued From Page 1)

Forces, and the Indian troops are now rapidly advancing in cooperation with our forces in various districts.

Trapped Like Rats

By WATANABE and MARUYAMA Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED FRONT ON THE SOUTHERN BURMA-INDIA FRONTIER, February 6.—The crack units of the Imperial Army Forces in the southern Burma-India frontier area that had turned to the offensive early at dawn on February 4, rapidly advanced northward in the Mayu River region along the Maungok Mountain Range, and breaking through the enemy zone, captured an important position in a few hours after the start of the operation. Without any rest, they continued their rapid northward advance and, on the morning of February 5, the vanguards crossed the Mayu Mountain Range and succeeded in completely cutting off the enemy's retreat.

Thus, the British and Indian troops belonging to the 89th Brigade of the 7th Division, under command of Lord Louis Mountbatten, which were drawn to the front of our forces at Buthidaung and Maungdaw, have been trapped like rats in a trap, and are now facing annihilation within the iron ring formed around them by our forces.

Big Crop Failure Feared By Portuguese Farmers

Special

LISBON, February 7.—With prospects of another bad wheat harvest following on the heels of last autumn's crop failure, Portugal faces another bleak year.

Farming circles here disclosed that there is little hope that possible rainfalls could save the winter grains. Since winter began, hardly one drop of rain had fallen to quench the parched earth in Portugal's grain chamber, Atentjo Province.

Hand-high wheat plants were dying and nearly all the brooks and river beds have dried up.

The Diario de Lisbon, in its description of the rainless weather which has lasted for almost a year, has implored "Lord, send us rain, cold and snow or else we soon will have to heave our last sigh in this garden of Paradise."

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REICH-OCCUPIED POLAND MAKES NOTABLE STRIDES

Governor-General Bares British Plots Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—Dr. Hans Frank, Governor-General of the Occupied Area in Poland, in addressing foreign correspondents here, gave some interesting facts on the favorable progress being made in the Government-General. He stated that the deposits in the banks of the Government-General which had amounted to only 66,000,000 Zloty at the beginning of 1940 had, today, reached the figure attained in the former Polish State which had been twice the size of the Government-General.

Particularly splendid results were achieved in the field of communications, Dr. Frank pointed out. Altogether over 5,000,000 tons of stones had been moved for the construction of roads and railway lines.

He further stressed that neither now nor in the future would there be any serious possibility of disturbing the peace and order in the Government-General. No acts of sabotage worth mentioning had occurred. The British endeavors to instigate unrest and cause embitterment among the Polish population had been successfully frustrated.

Continuing, Dr. Frank said that the authorities had always been well informed of the activities of the British agents. Contrary to the British agitation, Dr. Frank pointed out, the German State organs were not shooting hostages but were only rendering harmless such elements which were trying to stir up trouble that was apt to lead to bloodshed.

Today the Polish people, Dr. Frank asserted, had found inner economic and cultural peace under the German leadership. Everyone, visiting the occupied area unprejudiced, could convince himself of this fact.

In conclusion Dr. Frank invited his audience to convince themselves on the spot of the truth of his statements.

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Finnish Premier Sick

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—Finnish Premier Edwin Linkomies has been ill for several days, according to a Helsinki dispatch. While he is on sick leave, the dispatch stated that Finance Minister Vainoe Tanner will b acting Premier.

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